RCS 06-441

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
Eglin Air Force Base
Florida

Environmental Assessment for the Relocation of the National Command Region Conventional Armament Research Group of the Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA) to Eglin Air Force Base, Florida

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FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT
FOR
RELOCATION OF THE NATIONAL COMMAND REGION CONVENTIONAL ARMAMENT RESEARCH GROUP OF THE DEFENSE THREAT REDUCTION AGENCY
TO
EGLIN AIR FORCE BASE, FLORIDA
RCS 06-441

Pursuant to the President's Council on Environmental Quality regulations for implementing the procedural provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act as put into effect by 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 1500-1508 and the U.S. Air Force *Environmental Impact Analysis Process* as effectuated by 32 CFR Part 989, the Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA) has conducted an Environmental Assessment (EA) of the probable environmental consequences for relocation of the DTRA National Command Region Conventional Armament Research Group from Fort Belvoir, Virginia to Eglin Air Force Base (AFB), Florida.

PURPOSE AND NEED (EA Section 1.3, pages 1-5 to 1-6)

DTRA is a Department of Defense (DoD) support agency whose mission is to deter, reduce, and devise means of countering weapons of mass destruction (WMD). DoD established DTRA in 1998 because of growing threat of WMD. DTRA personnel perform four essential functions in support of this mission: (1) combat support, (2) technology development, (3) threat control, and (4) threat reduction. WMD can be chemical, biological, nuclear, radiological, or high explosive.

The Proposed Action is needed to support the implementation of the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) decisions finalized in the Commission's 2005 Final Report and in accordance with the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 Public Law (101-510 Section 2905), as amended. Additionally, the proposed location was determined to be the best available site to support DTRA's current mission because it allows DTRA to be collocated with the Air Force Research Laboratory Munitions Directorate (AFRL/MN) and Engineering Directorate (AAC/EN), organizations they support. DTRA would only need a cantonment area to accommodate office space; training on the range is not a requirement.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED ACTION AND ALTERNATIVES

Proposed Action (EA Section 2.1, page 2-1). Based upon the determination of the Commission's 2005 Final Report, DTRA proposes to renovate the third floor interior of Building 13(A) to house the DTRA National Command Region Conventional Armament Research Group. This facility is located near the intersection of Sixth Street and Eglin Parkway at Eglin AFB. The proposed renovation would be a maximum of 5,590 square feet in area and would be implemented during the spring of 2007. The renovation would create areas for 37 workstations, three SES/0-6 level office spaces, a computer room, the Sensitive Compartmented Information Facilities with two offices and a conference room/briefing area and requisite equipment and electronic/computer/communications infrastructure.

The DTRA National Command Region Conventional Armament Research Group consists of military (12 individuals), civilian (9 individuals), and contractor (15 individuals) personnel. DTRA anticipates utilizing local contractors to provide the necessary contractor support. By including spouses and children, a total of 45 new people are expected to move to the Eglin area.

Alternative Action (EA Section 2.2, page 2-1). The Alternative Action is renovation of the south end of Building 1363 to house the DTRA National Command Region Conventional Armament Research Group. This facility is located off of Nomad Way, behind the 33rd Fighter Wing Operation Squadrons buildings. Building 1363 is referred to as the Unmanned Aerial Vehicle Battle Laboratory. The proposed renovation would be a maximum of 5,506 square feet in area.

No Action Alternative (EA Section 2.3, page 2-1). Since the BRAC 2005 Final Report requires by law these activities occur at Eglin AFB, the present baseline is the No Action Alternative, which is presented here for comparison purposes only.

ALTERNATIVE NARROWING PROCESS (EA Section 2.4, pages 2-3 to 2-4)

The siting of this mission on Eglin AFB is required by the decision of the Base Closure and Realignment Commission. The proposed siting of DTRA at the suggested location is primarily due to their mission being closely tied to Building 13(A)'s other occupants: AFRL/MN and AAC/EN. Both of these organizations have direct day-to-day interaction with DTRA. Specific requirements for office space are provided below.

Cantonment Requirements: Approximately 5,600 square feet of office space is needed to house 36 DTRA personnel and associated office equipment. Because DTRA has Secret-level requirements, the existing office space needs to meet security and infrastructure concerns to support this type of documentation.

Available summer of 2007: To support DTRA's 2007 summer relocation date, the Eglin Space Management Committee (SMC) reviewed potential, existing facilities that met the square footage and security/infrastructure concerns. Five facilities currently available or projected to be available the summer of 2007 were Buildings 13(A), 214, 217, 218, and 1363 (south end). When the square footage requirement was applied, only Buildings 13(A), with 5,590 square feet, and 1363 (south end), with 5,506 square feet, were carried forward for further analysis.

The decision of SMC was based upon the aforementioned standard considerations, as well as deciding the best location to properly manage DTRA research activities at Eglin. The overriding reason for choosing Building 13(A) as the preferred alternative was the existing presence of AFRL/MN and AAC/EN. Eglin believes this location would best facilitate the synergy between DTRA and AFMC research elements, thereby best achieving DTRA's stated mission.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

The Proposed Action or Alternative Action would not adversely impact the following resource areas: Geology and Soils, Biological Resources, Cultural Resources, Land Use/Air Installation Compatible Use Zone, Utilities and Infrastructure, Water Resources, Safety and Occupational Health, and Noise (EA Section1.6.1, pages 1-7 to 1-9).

The project would be performed entirely inside an existing building and no ground disturbance would occur; therefore, geologic formations, soils, critical habitat or threatened and endangered species would not be disturbed. Because this work would be localized to the interior of a building, cultural resources would not be encountered, especially since there are no known cultural resources located in the vicinity of the Proposed Action or Alternative Action areas. In addition, Building 13, which was constructed in 1979, and the addition 13(A), is not considered historically significant or eligible to the National Register of Historic Places.

Eglin's community planner has determined the Proposed Action and Alternative Action are compatible with future development at Eglin AFB. No changes to surrounding land use or to current Air Installation Compatible Use Zones would occur. Utilities and infrastructure for the proposed complex are currently in place to service both facilities. There would be no change in the number of personnel inhabiting each building, as current space occupants would be replaced by an equivalent number of DTRA personnel. As a result, no significant increase in the usage of existing utilities or water resources is expected.

All proposed activities and workers at each renovation site would comply with Occupational Safety and Health Administration standards and requirements. Workers must use standard safety measures during renovation to ensure safety of personnel at or near the renovation site. Industry and regulatory standards would govern all materials and equipment use. All renovation areas would be cordoned off to preclude public access. Given these measures, risks to personnel and the public would be minimized. Noise associated with this project would result from the use of construction equipment. The equipment would produce primarily interior-based noise during renovations.

The Proposed Action and Alternative Action would not have significant impacts on hazardous or solid waste (EA Section 4.1, pages 4-1 to 4-2). Although renovation activities would generate some hazardous and petroleum waste streams, these would cease once renovation activities are complete. There would be no significant change to municipal solid waste (MSW) amounts from current levels. Based on the analysis, the quantity of construction and demolition debris and MSW generated as a result of the Proposed Action and Alternative Action would have a negligible impact on local landfills.

The Proposed Action and Alternative Action are not expected to have adverse impacts to socioeconomic factors (EA Section 4.2, pages 4-2 to 4-3). Potential impacts to children, increases in employment, and population changes are all considered insignificant for both alternatives.

There would be no significant impacts to air quality under both actions (EA Section 4.3, page 4-4). No emissions are expected to be generated during building renovations.

CUMULATIVE IMPACTS ANALYSIS (EA Section 4.4, page 4-5 to 4-8)

The Proposed Action and Alternative Action would not create cumulative environmental or health impacts. Minority and/or low-income populations or children would not experience any cumulative impacts from these actions. There would be no cumulative effects in regards to population impacts from the Proposed Action or Alternative Action. No significant cumulative effects are expected from the implementation of the Precision Measurement Equipment Laboratory, BRAC-related actions, new athletic facilities, or Navy Enlisted Bachelor Quarters to socioeconomic factors.

Emissions associated with the reasonably foreseeable activities would have a minimal impact to air quality. The DTRA Group does not anticipate these proposed actions or reasonably foreseeable future actions would adversely affect air quality based on the established threshold criteria. Construction activities would be short-term and temporary. Therefore, the DTRA Group does not expect any cumulative impacts to occur with implementation of the Proposed Action, Alternative Action, or reasonably foreseeable future actions.

All hazardous materials generated or collected through the renovation and operation of the facility would be disposed of per current Air Force and USEPA procedures and regulations. The DTRA Group does not anticipate any significant impacts as a result of hazardous materials with implementation of the Proposed Action or Alternative Action or reasonably foreseeable future actions; therefore, no significant cumulative effects would occur. No change to permits, hazardous waste generator status, or management procedures would be required and no cumulative effects are anticipated.

PUBLIC NOTICE

The public review period of this EA was announced in the Saturday, 28 Oct 06 edition of the *Northwest Florida Daily News*. The Draft EA for the relocation of the DTRA National Command Region Conventional Armament Research Group to Eglin AFB and the Finding of No Significant Impact were available for public review and comment at the Fort Walton Beach Public Library, 185 SE Miracle Strip Parkway, Fort Walton Beach, Florida; and the Niceville Library, 206 Partin Drive, Niceville, Florida. Public comment period occurred 30 Oct 06 through 15 Nov 06. No comments were received from the public.

PERMITS (EA Section 5.1.1, page 5-1)

The following permits are required, if applicable.

1. Base Civil Engineering Work Clearance Request, AF Form 103, 19940801 (*EF-V3*).

2. Revision to Title V Operation Permit, if applicable.

MANAGEMENT ACTIONS (EA Section 5.2, pages 5-1 to 5-2)

Hazardous Materials and Solid and Hazardous Waste

- Recommendations and management actions provided by state and local agencies would be incorporated into the subsequent updates of this EA.
- All spills and accidental discharges of petroleum products, hazardous materials, or hazardous waste, regardless of the quantity, would be reported to 96 CEG/CEVCE (Environmental Engineering Section) and mitigated.
- 96 CEG/CEVCE would be contacted immediately if any unusual odor, soil, or groundwater coloring were observed during renovation activities.
- No solvent stripping is allowed and all dry stripped material must undergo hazardous waste characterization.
- All hazardous materials (paints, solvents, adhesives, etc.) to be used, including contract activities, must be approved, documented, and tracked in the Installation Hazardous Materials Management Program.
- Fluorescent bulbs must be securely packaged for recycling and labeled "Universal Waste, Mercury Lamps" along with the date when accumulation begins. Turn in bulbs to Environmental Compliance or call the Hazardous Waste Processor for pick up.
- All polychlorinated biphenyls-containing items (such as lighting ballasts) and mercury-containing items (such as fluorescent bulbs and thermostats) must be removed prior to demolition.
- The 96 CEG/CEVCE would review all renovation project programming documents, designs, and contracts.
- All renovation/demolition debris must be removed to a secure, permitted disposal site or collected and transported for approved reuse by project completion.
- All disposals must be coordinated with 96 CEG/CEVCP.
- Contractors would coordinate with all local landfill operators prior to demolition or renovation activities to minimize any potential impacts associated with disposal of construction and demolition debris.

Air Quality

- Compliance with Eglin's Title V permit and all applicable requirements is essential.
- Revisions must be made to Eglin's Title V permit should new or upsized boilers be added to the structure.
- Reasonable precautions would be taken to minimize fugitive particulate emissions during renovation activities in accordance with Rule 62-296, Florida Administration Code.
- The 96 CEG/CEVCE Air Quality Program Manager must be notified concerning all emissions sources associated with the existing facility, such as, but not limited to, boilers, storage tanks, generators, etc.

FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

Based on my review of the facts and the environmental analysis contained in the attached EA and as summarized above, we find the proposed decision of relocating the DTRA National Command Region Conventional Armament Research Group from Fort Belvoir, Virginia to Eglin AFB would not have a significant impact on the human or natural environment; therefore, an environmental impact statement is not required. This analysis fulfills the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act, the President's Council on Environmental Quality and 32 CFR Part 989.

JEFF MUNDEY, P.E.
Deputy Command Civil Engineer
Directorate of Installations and Mission Support

12/14/06
Date

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LIST OF ACRONYMS, ABBREVIATIONS, AND SYMBOLS

µg/m³	Micrograms per Cubic Meter
7SFG(A)	7th Special Forces Group Airborne
96 AMDS/SGPB	Bioenvironmental Engineering Flight
96 CEG/CEV	96th Civil Engineer Group, Environmental Management Division
96 CEG/CEVCE	96th Civil Engineer Group, Environmental Engineering Section
96 CEG/CEVCP	96th Civil Engineer Group, Pollution Prevention Section
96 CEG/CEVSP	96th Civil Engineer Group, Environmental Analysis Section
96 CEG/CEVSN	96th Civil Engineer Group, Natural Resources Section
796 CES	796th Civil Engineering Squadron
AAC	Air Armament Center
AAC/EN	Air Armament Center, Directorate of Engineering
ACAM	Air Conformity Applicability Model
ACC	Air Combat Command
AF	Air Force
AFB	Air Force Base
AFI	Air Force Instruction
AFMC	Air Force Materiel Command
AFPD	Air Force Policy Directive
AFRL/EN	Air Force Research Laboratory Engineering Directorate
AFRL/MN	Air Force Research Laboratory Munitions Directorate
AFSOC	Air Force Special Operations Command
AICUZ	Air Installation Compatible Use Zones
AOC	Area of Concern
BMP	Best Management Practice
BRAC	Base Realignment and Closure
C&D	Construction and Demolition
CAA	Clean Air Act
CEQ	Council on Environmental Quality
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CO	Carbon Monoxide
DoD	Department of Defense
DOPAA	Description of Proposed Action and Alternatives
DTRA	Defense Threat Reduction Agency
EA	Environmental Assessment
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EO	Executive Order
ERP	Environmental Restoration Program
ESS	Electronic Security System
ETS/CEM	Emission Tracking System/Continuous Emissions Monitoring
FAC	Florida Administrative Code
FDEP	Florida Department of Environmental Protection
FHWA	Federal Highway Administration
HAP	Hazardous Air Pollutant
HAZMAT	Hazardous Material
HVAC	Heating, Ventilation, Air Conditioning
HWMP	Hazardous Waste Management Plan
ITC	Integrated Training Center
JSF	Joint Strike Fighter
MILCON	Military Construction
MSW	Municipal Solid Wastes
MXS/TMDE	46th Maintenance Squadron Test, Measurement, and Diagnostic Equipment Flight
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NEI	National Emissions Inventory

LIST OF ACRONYMS, ABBREVIATIONS, AND SYMBOLS (CONT'D)

NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NIPRNET	Non-Classified Internet Protocol Router Network
NO_x	Nitrogen Oxides
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PCB	Polychlorinated Biphenyl
PM_{10}	Particulate Matter with Aerodynamic Diameter 10 Micrometers or Less
$PM_{2.5}$	Particulate Matter with Aerodynamic Diameter 2.5 Micrometers or Less
POI	Points of Interest
ppm	Parts per Million
PSD	Prevention of Significant Deterioration
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RDT&E	Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation
ROI	Region of Influence
SCIF	Sensitive Compartmented Information Facilities
SER	Significant Emissions Rate
SIP	State Implementation Plan
SIPRNET	Secret Internet Protocol Router Network
SMC	Space Management Committee
SO_2	Sulfur Dioxide
SOW	16th Special Operations Wing
SWDA	Solid Waste Disposal Act
UAV	Unmanned Aerial Vehicle
USEPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
VOC	Volatile Organic Compounds
WMD	Weapons of Mass Destruction

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1. PURPOSE AND NEED FOR PROPOSED ACTION

1.1 INTRODUCTION

On 8 September 2005, the 2005 Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission (the Commission) forwarded a Final Report completing its review of initial base realignment and closure (BRAC) recommendations made by the Secretary of Defense and providing its list of recommendations to the President. The President accepted the Commission's recommendations and forwarded them to Congress. Since Congress did not disapprove the recommendations within the time period provided under law, the recommendations are required by law to be implemented. Therefore, those 2005 BRAC recommendations associated with Eglin Air Force Base (AFB) must be implemented as stated in the Final Report without any deviation. As such, Eglin AFB is the only installation under consideration for the action described in this Environmental Assessment (EA).

The Air Force, along with the other military services, is required to execute the 2005 BRAC decisions and conduct the environmental analysis of the Proposed Actions. While four actions identified in the 2005 Final Report will result in realignment of military organizations to Eglin AFB, this EA will only evaluate the BRAC decision to relocate the Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA) National Command Region Conventional Armament Research Group, Conventional Weapons Research and Development functions from Fort Belvoir, Virginia, to Eglin AFB, Florida. This EA will identify and evaluate this action along with the associated activities that are inherent to implementing this action.

The actions the Base Closure and Realignment Commission identified for Eglin AFB are to gain the following (Figure 1-1):

1. **Joint Strike Fighter (JSF) Integrated Training Center (ITC) (Department of Defense [DoD], 2005b, pg E&T-10).** Consolidate all JSF initial joint training sites at Eglin AFB at an integrated training center. Relocate from Luke AFB, Arizona; Marine Corps Air Station Miramar, California; Naval Air Station Oceana, Virginia; Sheppard AFB, Texas; and Naval Air Station Pensacola, Florida.

2. **Fort Bragg, North Carolina (DoD, 2005b, pg Army-10).** Relocate Army 7th Special Forces Group (7SFG) Airborne (A) to Eglin AFB from Fort Bragg, North Carolina.

3. **Create an Air Integrated Weapons and Armaments Research, Development and Acquisition, Test and Evaluation Center (DoD, 2005b, pg Tech-18).**

    a. Relocate Weapons and Armaments In-Service Engineering Research, Development and Acquisition, and Test and Evaluation from Hill AFB, Utah, to Eglin AFB (see first paragraph on page 1-3).

    b. Relocate Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA) National Command Region Conventional Armament Research from Fort Belvoir, Virginia, to Eglin AFB.

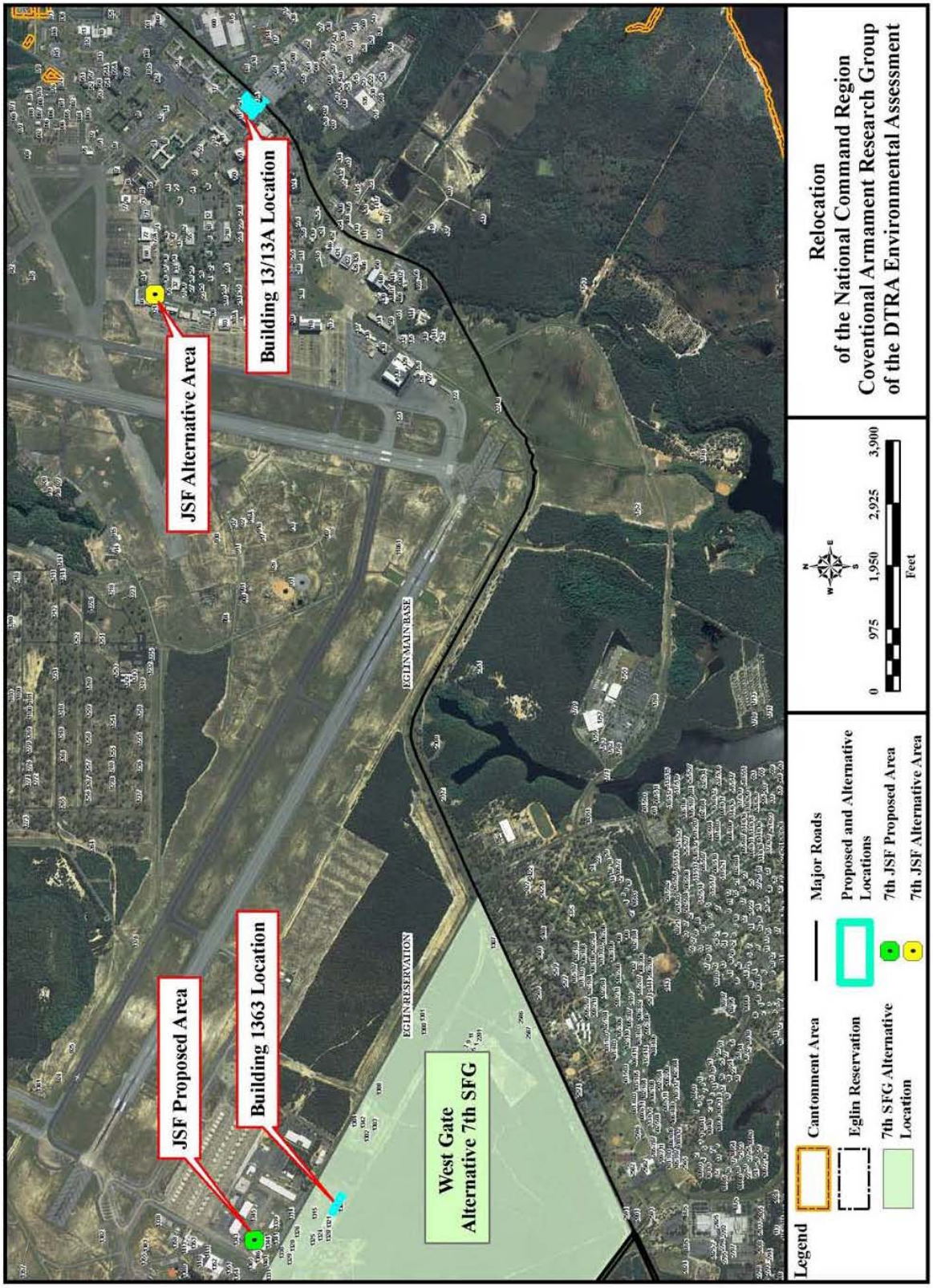

Figure 1-1. Proposed Locations for BRAC Directed JSF, 7SFG(A) and DTRA Beddowns on Eglin AFB

Relocation of the Engineering Research function from Hill AFB to Eglin AFB will not take place. Prior to the Secretary of Defense's BRAC 2005 recommendations (submitted on 13 May 2005), the Technical Joint Cross Service Group evaluated realigning the engineering efforts of the Weapons and Armaments Research, Development, Test, Acquisition and Evaluation to Eglin AFB. However, the engineering workload and funding were no longer available after Fiscal Year (FY) 2005. Since there was no workload or existing funding for Hill AFB after FY 2005, authorizations will not be realigned to Eglin AFB from Hill AFB.

The Air Force is preparing an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for Eglin's 2005 BRAC program, which is scheduled to be completed in September 2007. This EA will be incorporated into the EIS. The Conventional Weapons Research and Development functions from DTRA plan to relocate to Eglin by the summer of 2007, prior to completion of the EIS. The Cumulative Impacts section of this EA will address related actions discussed in the EIS.

1.2 BACKGROUND

Eglin AFB is located in the northwest Florida panhandle and is situated among three counties: Santa Rosa, Okaloosa, and Walton. The Air Force Base comprises 724 square miles of land area and approximately 142,000 square miles of airspace overlying land and water ranges. Eglin's Main Base is located adjacent to Valparaiso, Florida, and is about 10 miles northeast of Fort Walton Beach, Florida (Figure 1-2).

Eglin's primary function is to support research, development, test, and evaluation (RDT&E) of conventional weapons and electronic systems. It also provides support for individual and joint training of operational units.

The Eglin Military Complex is composed of a variety of areas.

- The Eglin Range.
- Eglin Main Base.
- Hurlburt Field (home of AFSOC, the Air Force Special Operations Command).
- Duke Field (site of the U.S. Air Force Reserve).
- Choctaw Field (supporting naval aviator and unmanned aerial vehicle [UAV] training).
- Site C-6, Space Radar Site.
- Supersonic Corridor.
- Camp Rudder (one site of the U.S. Army Ranger School).
- U.S. Coast Guard Station Destin.

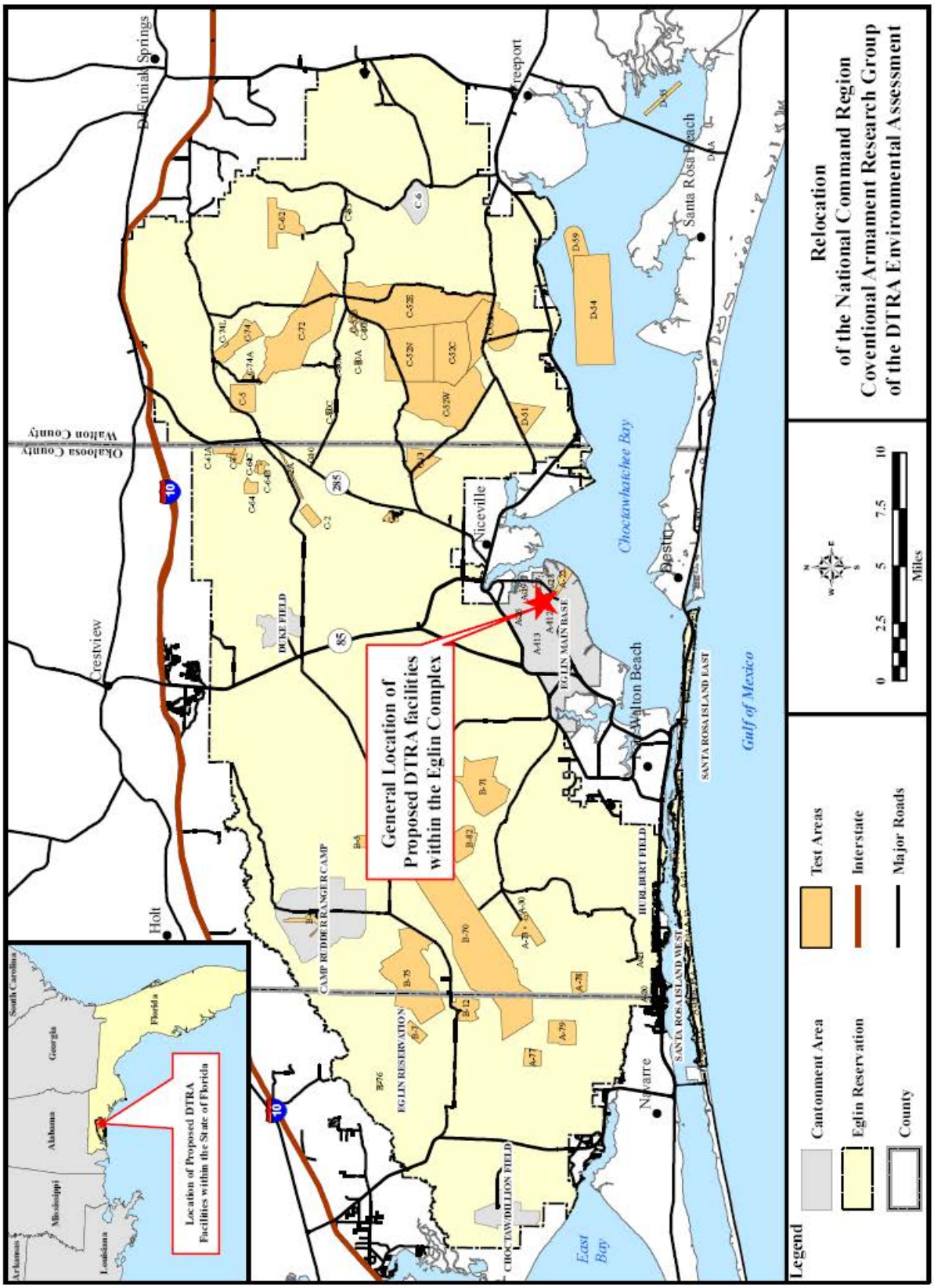

Figure 1-2. General Location of Project Area

As part of the Eglin Military Complex, the *Eglin Range* exists to support the efforts of the warfighter with testing and training. The Range is currently composed of four components and does not refer to the cantonment areas.

- Test areas/sites.
- Interstitial areas (areas beyond test areas).
- Parts of the Gulf of Mexico.
- Airspace (over land and water).

Eglin AFB is home to the Air Armament Center (AAC), a unit of the Air Force Materiel Command, and currently supports approximately 25 tenants, including:

- 33rd Fighter Wing, Air Combat Command (ACC).
- 53rd Wing, ACC.
- AFSOC (Hurlburt Field) and 16th Special Operations Wing (SOW).
- 919th SOW, U.S. Air Force Reserve (at Duke Field).
- 20th Space Control Squadron, U.S. Air Force Space Command.
- 6th Ranger Training Battalion, U.S. Army Infantry Center.
- U.S. Navy (Naval School Explosive Ordnance Disposal, Navy Region Gulf Coast).
- Alabama Army National Guard.

1.3 PURPOSE AND NEED

1.3.1 Proposed Action

Based upon the determination of the Commission, the DTRA Group proposes the renovation of the third floor of Building 13(A) to house the DTRA National Command Region Conventional Armament Research Group. This facility is located near the intersection of Sixth Street and Eglin Parkway at Eglin AFB (Figure 1-1). The renovation would create areas for 37 workstations, 3 SES/0-6 level office spaces, a computer room, the Sensitive Compartmented Information Facilities (SCIF) with two offices, and a conference room/briefing area and requisite equipment and electronic/computer/communications infrastructure. The proposed renovation would be implemented during the spring of 2007.

Approximately 36 individuals will relocate to Eglin AFB from Fort Belvoir, Virginia. The facility will eventually serve 21 government DTRA personnel and 15 civilian contractors.

1.3.2 Purpose of the Proposed Action

The purpose of this action is to provide office space for DTRA in compliance with the recommendations of the Base Closure and Realignment Commission. This new office complex

would support the activities of DTRA and would comply with the determination of the Commission's 2005 Final Report.

The DTRA is a Department of Defense (DoD) support agency whose mission is to deter, reduce, and devise means of countering weapons of mass destruction (WMD) (DTRA, 2006). The DoD established the DTRA in 1998 because of the growing threat of WMD. The DTRA serves as the developmental research element of the DoD to counter these weapons. DTRA personnel perform four essential functions in support of this mission: (1) combat support, (2) technology development, (3) threat control, and (4) threat reduction. WMD can be chemical, biological, nuclear, radiological, or high explosive. The function of this contingent will be management of ongoing research activities that are collocated at Eglin and facilitate synergy between DTRA and Air Force Materiel Command (AFMC) research elements.

1.3.3 Need for the Proposed Action

The Proposed Action is needed to support the implementation of the BRAC decisions finalized in the Commission's 2005 Final Report. The current Proposed Action must be implemented in accordance with the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 Public Law (101-510 Section [Sec.] 2905, as amended). Additionally, the proposed location has been determined to be the best available to support DTRA's current mission being collocated with the Air Force Research Laboratory Munitions Directorate (AFRL/MN) and Engineering Directorate (AFRL/EN). The DTRA's only cantonment requirement will be the office space required to accommodate the contingent being relocated to Eglin AFB.

1.4 DECISION TO BE MADE

The decision to be made is how to implement the BRAC decision for Eglin AFB to relocate the DTRA's National Command Region Conventional Armament Research from Fort Belvoir, Virginia, to Eglin AFB. This action is further described in Chapter 2 along with the alternatives for implementation. The actions and the decisions to be made are stated below.

The action is to accommodate DTRA's National Command Region Conventional Armament Research space requirements through providing existing office space. No military construction (MILCON) money is to be utilized. The decision to be made is where to place DTRA within existing office space on Eglin AFB.

1.5 RELATED ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENTS

Table 1-1 lists the only previous National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) document related to this action. That NEPA document is associated with a current BRAC-related effort to beddown the 7SFG(A) and JSF Training Program at Eglin AFB. By September 2007, the EIS process for the JSF and 7SFG(A) BRAC-related actions is expected to be complete. As mentioned before, the Proposed Action and Alternative for the BRAC-mandated DTRA relocation to Eglin AFB are being evaluated separately from the EIS, since the DTRA program must be relocated to Eglin by the summer of 2007. The Cumulative Impacts section of this EA will address related actions discussed in the EIS.

Table 1-1. Related Environmental Documents

Title	Date	Decision
Proposed Implementation of the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) 2005 Decisions and Related Actions at Eglin AFB, FL. Preliminary Draft Environmental Impact Statement	August 2006 Notice of Intent Published	No decision rendered to date.

1.6 SCOPE OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

This document was prepared in accordance with the requirements of NEPA, the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations of 1978, Title 32 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 989 (32 CFR 989), and Air Force Instruction (AFI) 32-7061. To initiate the environmental analysis, the proponent submitted an Air Force (AF) Form 813, "Request for Environmental Impact Analysis," to the 96th Civil Engineer Group, Environmental Management Division, Stewardship Branch, Environmental Analysis Section (96 CEG/CEVSP). A review of the AF Form 813 by CEVSP determined that the EIAP Working Group should address the Proposed Action.

1.6.1 Issues Eliminated from Detailed Analysis

The DTRA Group does not anticipate that the Proposed Action would adversely impact the following resource areas. Therefore these issues were not carried forward for further analysis.

Cultural Resources

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 requires that federal agencies analyze the impacts of federally directed or funded undertakings on historic properties. The project will be performed entirely inside an existing building and no ground disturbance will occur; therefore, it is almost impossible that cultural resources will be encountered, especially since there are no known cultural resources located in the vicinity of the proposed or alternative project areas. In addition, Building 13, which was constructed in 1979, and the addition 13(A) that was a later addition, are not considered historically significant or eligible to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Although no discoveries are expected since the project involves an interior building renovation, in the event that items of cultural resource interest are discovered at the project site during project implementation, all activities involving subsurface disturbance in the vicinity of the discoveries shall cease. The contractor will contact Eglin AFB Cultural Resources staff and the Florida Department of State Division of Historical Resources Review and Compliance Section. Should unmarked human remains be encountered during project implementation, all work shall stop immediately and the proper authorities notified in accordance with Section 872.05 of the Florida Statutes.

Land Use/Air Installation Compatible Use Zone

Land use at the proposed site would not be affected. The DTRA administrative and office space would be constructed within an existing structure. The Eglin AFB community planner has determined that the Proposed Action is compatible with plans for future development at Eglin AFB. No changes to surrounding land use or to current Air Installation Compatible Use Zones

(AICUZ) would occur. Clear Zones and Accident Potential Zones are buffer zones established around aircraft landing areas where aircraft mishaps are most likely to occur. The proposed renovation would take place outside the Clear Zones and Accident Potential Zones associated with the airfield.

Safety and Occupational Health

All proposed activities and workers at the renovation site would comply with Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) standards and requirements. Workers must use standard safety measures during renovation to ensure safety of personnel at or near the renovation site. Industry and regulatory standards would govern all materials and equipment use. All renovation areas would be cordoned off to preclude public access. Given these measures, risks to personnel and the public would be minimized. All contractors are required to develop a project-specific traffic and safety plan as needed.

Biological Resources

The Proposed Action would not impact critical habitat or threatened and endangered species. The Proposed Action would occur in Building 13(A), indoors, and would not disturb any habitat, vegetative or animal species. As such, a Section 7 consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) would not be required.

Geology and Soils

The Proposed Action would not impact geology or soils. The Proposed Action would occur in Building 13(A), indoors, and would not disturb local soils or geologic features.

Water Resources

The Proposed Action would not impact water resources. There would be no change in the number of personnel inhabiting the building, as the current occupants of this area would be replaced by a roughly equivalent number of DTRA personnel.

Utilities and Infrastructure

Electric utilities, drinking water, and wastewater lines for the proposed complex are currently in place. In addition, roads and parking already exist to service the facility. There would be no change in the number of personnel inhabiting the building, as current space occupants would be replaced by an equivalent number of DTRA personnel. As a result, no significant increase in the usage of existing utilities is expected. Coordination with all utility providers would be required prior to any renovation activities in an effort to minimize potential conflicts between utility providers and current users in Building 13(A). The Proposed Action would not adversely impact existing electric, drinking water, or sanitary sewer service, and these are therefore eliminated as potential issues.

Noise

Noise associated with this project would result from the use of construction equipment. The equipment would produce primarily interior based noise during renovations. Most of the noise concerns would be limited to co-occupants of Building 13(A). As a result, noise impacts to the surrounding area are not anticipated.

1.6.2 Issues Studied in Detail

Preliminary analysis based on the scope of the Proposed Action identified the following potential environmental issues warranting detailed analysis.

Hazardous Materials/Hazardous Waste/Solid Waste

Renovation activities would potentially generate large amounts of solid waste such as building debris, light bulbs, and assorted furnishings. These waste streams would be segregated at generation for recycling or disposal at a secure, permitted facility in accordance with AAC Plan 32-7, Solid Waste Management. In addition, there would be no net change in the number of personnel inhabiting the building, so a long term increase in continuing solid waste streams is not expected.

The affected portion of Building 13(A) does not contain asbestos or lead-based paint. Reasonable precautions would need to be taken to minimize fugitive particulate emissions. Eglin's Title V permit would require compliance in regard to any potential upgrade to heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC)/boilers as well as consideration to Freon recycle/recovery procedures in air conditioning units. Management requirements, including disposal methods, PCB considerations, and management actions for renovation are addressed in this analysis.

Socioeconomic Issues and Environmental Justice

An analysis of socioeconomic issues addresses the potential for impacts on the local economy or social fabric as a result of NEPA-analyzed actions. The local economy would experience a temporary positive impact during the design and the renovation phase of the project, because it would provide jobs in that industry. Some small long-term benefits are also expected from the new mission relocation to Eglin AFB. No negative impacts on employment, housing, or base or county services are anticipated, as the amount of personnel under consideration is relatively small. In accordance with Executive Order 13101, the Air Force will use affirmative procurement (buying products containing recycled materials) if economical and practical.

Executive Order (EO) 12898, *Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low Income Populations*, requires federal agencies to identify community issues of concern during the NEPA process, particularly those issues relating to decisions that may have an impact on low-income or minority populations. EO 13045, *Protection of Children from Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks*, mandates that all federal agencies assign a high priority to addressing health and safety risks to children. The EO also requires that federal agencies coordinate research priorities on children's health and ensure that their standards take

into account special risks to children. This section will examine effects to children or any low income or minority populations resulting from the renovation of Building 13(A) and relocation of the DTRA Group.

Air Quality

The project would produce renovation-related emissions and dust. Analysis addresses the expected levels of emissions and compares these levels with what is currently permitted from all Eglin sources and county emissions.

1.7 APPLICABLE REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS AND AGENCY COORDINATION

The Proposed Action would not require any agency permits or consultation. Analysis presented in this EA has determined that there are no threatened and endangered species or critical habitat in the project area. In addition, there are no cultural/historical resources in the project area identified as eligible for listing on the NRHP. As a result, no consultations with respective regulatory agencies are required for this action.

The following management actions must be implemented to reduce impacts to air quality.

- Compliance with Eglin's Title V permit and all applicable requirements is essential.
- Revisions must be made to Eglin's Title V permit should new or upsized boilers be added to the structure.
- Reasonable precautions would be taken to minimize fugitive particulate emissions during renovation activities in accordance with Rule 62-296, Florida Administrative Code (FAC).
- The 96 CEG/CEVCE Air Quality Program Manager must be notified concerning all emissions sources associated with the existing facility such as, but not limited to, boilers, storage tanks, generators, etc.

1.8 DOCUMENT ORGANIZATION

This EA follows the organization established by the CEQ regulations (40 CFR 1500–1508). This document consists of the following chapters.

- Chapter 1 - Purpose and Need for Proposed Action.
- Chapter 2 - Description of Proposed Action and Alternatives.
- Chapter 3 - Affected Environment.
- Chapter 4 - Environmental Consequences.
- Chapter 5 - Plans, Permits, and Management Actions.

- Chapter 6 - List of Preparers.
- Chapter 7 - List of Contacts.
- Chapter 8 – References.
- Appendix A – Photographs.
- Appendix B - Air Quality.
- Appendix C – BRAC Guidance.
- Appendix D – Agency Correspondence and Public Notification.

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2. DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED ACTION AND ALTERNATIVES

As required by federal regulation, this EA addresses the possible environmental impacts of the Proposed Action. Typically, an Alternative Action is also presented as part of the analysis. As a result of the final decision of the siting committee at Eglin AFB (described in Section 2.3), the Proposed Action has also been presented by the proponent as the sole viable mission supporting alternative. Since the BRAC 2005 Final Report requires by law that these activities must occur at Eglin AFB, the present baseline is the No Action Alternative, which is described for comparison purposes only.

2.1 PROPOSED ACTION (PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE)

The Proposed Action is the renovation of the third floor of Building 13(A) to house the DTRA National Command Region Conventional Armament Research Group. This facility is located near the intersection of Sixth Street and Eglin Parkway, at Eglin AFB, Florida (Figure 1-1). The proposed renovation would be a maximum of 5,590 square feet (519 square meters) in area. The complex would consist of 37 workstations, 3 SES/0-6 level office spaces, a computer room, SCIF with two offices, and a conference room/briefing area and requisite equipment and electronic/computer/communications infrastructure. The proposed renovation would be implemented during the spring of 2007. The facility will eventually serve 21 government DTRA personnel and 15 civilian contractors.

2.2 ALTERNATIVE ACTION

The Alternative Action is the renovation of the south end of Building 1363 to house the DTRA National Command Region Conventional Armament Research Group. This facility is located off of Nomad Way, behind the 33rd Fighter Wing Operation Squadron buildings, at Eglin AFB, Florida (Figure 2-1). Building 1363 is referred to as the Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) Battle Laboratory. The proposed renovation would be a maximum of 5,506 square feet (512 square meters) in area. The complex would consist of 37 workstations, 3 SES/0-6 level office spaces, a computer room, SCIF with two offices, and a conference room/briefing area and requisite equipment and electronic/computer/communications infrastructure. The proposed renovation would be implemented during the spring of 2007. The facility will eventually serve 21 government DTRA personnel and 15 civilian contractors.

2.3 NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE

Since the BRAC 2005 Final Report requires by law that these activities must occur at Eglin AFB, the present baseline is the No Action Alternative, which is presented here for comparison purposes only.

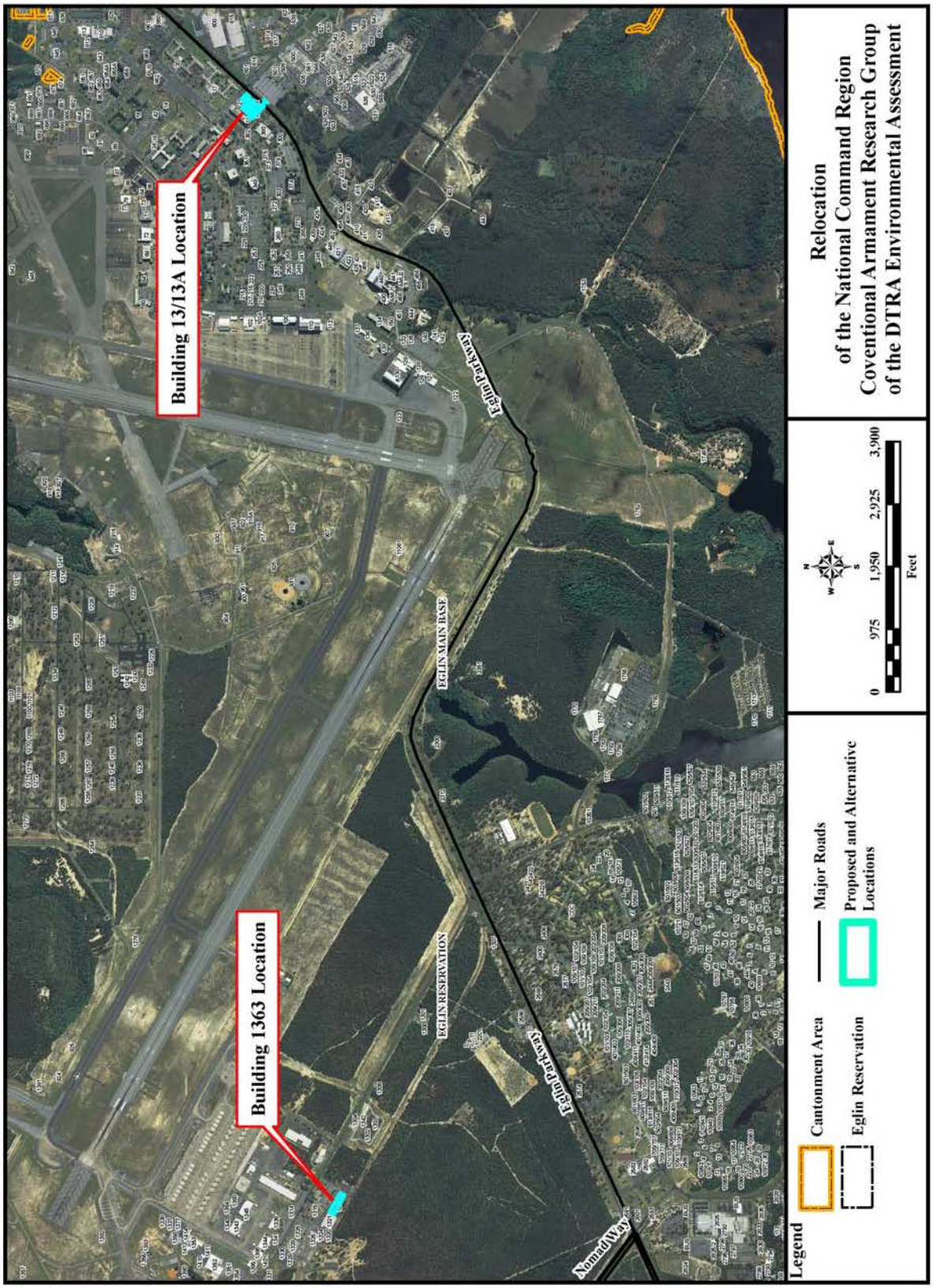

Figure 2-1. Proposed Locations for DTRA on Eglin AFB

2.4 ALTERNATIVE NARROWING PROCESS

The siting of this mission on Eglin AFB is required due to the decision of the Base Closure and Realignment Commission. The proposed siting of DTRA at the suggested location is primarily due to the mission being closely tied to Building 13(A)'s other occupants, AFRL/MN and AAC/EN. Both of these organizations have direct day-to-day interaction with DTRA. Specific requirements for personnel and equipment and space are provided in this section along with the siting decision analysis.

2.4.1 Requirements

Personnel and Equipment

The Conventional Weapons Research and Development functions consist of military, civilian, and contractor personnel (Table 2-1.). DTRA anticipates utilizing local contractors to provide the necessary contractor support.

Table 2-1. Estimated Maximum Daily Load of Personnel at Eglin AFB

Personnel	Number
Military	12
Government Civilians	9
Local Contractors	15
Total Daily Personnel	**36[1]**
Spouses	11
Children	13
Total New People to Area*	**45**

[1]Total represents the number of personnel occurring at Eglin on a daily basis for which office space would be required

*Due to lack of demographic data for DTRA, a 50% distribution of married personnel is assumed and a 30% distribution of personnel with no more than two children – applied to military and government civilian transfers only.

Cantonment Requirements

Cantonment requirements are associated with the need for approximately 5,600 square feet of office space for 36 personnel. Through evaluation of the availability of existing Eglin AFB cantonment facilities, the Air Force has identified Building 13(A) on Eglin Main Base for utilization by DTRA. Utilization would only require minor upgrades to the facility. No demolition or new construction would be associated with the DTRA move to Eglin AFB.

Training Requirements

As only the administrative function of the DTRA Group would be moving to Eglin, there are no training requirements. There would be no increase in testing or training activities on Eglin AFB associated with the DTRA move.

2.4.2 Siting Decision Analysis

Based upon the 2005 BRAC determination, the DTRA National Command Region Conventional Armament Research Group has been sited at Eglin AFB. The Space Management Committee (SMC) at Eglin AFB reviewed potential locations for the BRAC mandate and selected the most viable sites based on DTRA siting requirements and other considerations. These requirements include: security concerns (Sensitive Compartmentalized Information Facility (SCIF), Special Access Program (SAP) offices, mail facility just outside perimeter wall of DTRA office, conference room for Secret-level meetings, and access/control reception area near main entrance); infrastructure concerns, including computer room with adequate power and HVAC, two computer drops per workstation with Secret Internet Protocol Router Network (SIPRNET) and Non-classified Internet Protocol Router Network (NIPRNET) connections, and a wall to separate DTRA space from the service elevator; and space needs, including a space of 4,290 square feet for admin and an additional 1300 square feet of office space. With these requirements in mind, the selection committee finally proposed Building 13(A) with Building 1363 (south end) being added later as an alternative.

The decision of this committee was based upon the aforementioned standard considerations, as well as deciding the best location to properly manage DTRA research activities that are located at Eglin (U.S. Air Force, 2006). The overriding reason for choosing this specific building was the existing presence of Air Force Research Lab, Munitions Directorate (AFRL/MN) and Air Armament Center, Directorate of Engineering (AAC/EN). AFRL/MN's mission is to discover, develop, integrate, and develop affordable munitions technologies for the U.S. Air and Space Forces. The AAC/EN works on programs devoted to conventional weapons development. Both of these organizations have scientific testing and engineering missions which overlaps with the DTRA group. Eglin believes this location will best facilitate the synergy between DTRA and AFMC research elements, thereby best achieving DTRA's stated mission. This is also one of only two structures that would allow the projected summer of 2007 move in date to occur.

In order to meet the requirements of the DTRA Group as laid out in the 2005 BRAC report, only existing structures which currently are available for occupation were under consideration as possible DTRA office locations. To meet their scheduled summer of 2007 move-in date, renovations would need to be completed by the spring of 2007. There are five other spaces available for use at Eglin currently or projected available for the near future. Of these five, only Buildings 214 (3,893 sq. ft. - currently not occupied), 218 (556 sq. ft. currently not occupied), and 1363 (south end) (5,506 sq. ft. – also currently not occupied) would be available in time for the required move to Eglin by the DTRA Group. Of the remaining three buildings only Building 1363 (south end), with 5,506 square feet meets the square footage requirements for DTRA. For this reason, Building 1363 (south end) is being carried forward as Alternative 1, while the other structures were not given additional consideration.

3. AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

3.1 HAZARDOUS MATERIALS AND WASTE

3.1.1 Definition of Resource

This section describes the affected environment associated with hazardous materials, hazardous wastes, Environmental Restoration Program (ERP) sites, and solid waste at the renovation site. The terms "hazardous materials" and "hazardous waste" refer to substances defined as hazardous by the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) and the Solid Waste Disposal Act (SWDA), as amended by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). In general, hazardous materials include substances that, because of their quantity, concentration, or physical, chemical, or infectious characteristics, may present substantial danger to public health or the environment when released into the environment. Hazardous wastes that are regulated under RCRA are defined as any solid, liquid, contained gaseous or semisolid waste, or any combination of wastes that either exhibit one or more of the hazardous characteristics of ignitability, corrosivity, toxicity, or reactivity, or are listed as a hazardous waste under 40 CFR Part 261. The ERP is a DoD program to identify, characterize, and remediate environmental contamination from past activities at DoD installations.

Air Force Policy Directive (AFPD) 32-70 and AFI 32-7000 series incorporate the requirements of all federal regulations, other AFIs, and DoD directives for the management of hazardous materials, hazardous wastes, and special hazards.

3.1.2 Existing Conditions

The 96th Civil Engineer Group, Environmental Management Division (96 CEG/CEV) is responsible for the implementation of hazardous material and waste plans at Eglin AFB. In conformance with the policies established by AFPD 32-70, the 96 CEG/CEV has developed procedures and plans to manage hazardous wastes, hazardous materials and ERP sites on Eglin AFB.

Hazardous Materials

Throughout the U.S. Air Force, hazardous materials are managed in accordance with AFI 32-7086. This instruction establishes procedures and standards that govern the management of hazardous materials. It applies to all Air Force personnel who authorize, procure, issue, use, or dispose of hazardous materials, and to those who manage, monitor, or track any of those activities. The 96 CEG/CEV manages hazardous materials in accordance with AFI 32-7086.

Hazardous materials are used throughout the installation for various functions, including aircraft refueling, maintenance, and washing; vehicle maintenance and washing; petroleum, oil, and lubricant distribution and management; facilities maintenance and repair; maintenance of ground support equipment; and aircraft support operations. Hazardous materials used in these functions include fuels and lubricating oils, solvents, paints and thinners, antifreeze, deicing compounds, and acids. At Eglin AFB, hazardous materials are managed through a centralized Base

Hazardous Material (HAZMAT) Pharmacy using a system that tracks the inventory and acquisition of hazardous materials along with hazardous waste disposal and health and safety information.

Hazardous Wastes

Hazardous wastes are managed through the Hazardous Waste Management Plan (HWMP). This Plan is in accordance with AFI 32-7042, Solid and Hazardous Waste Compliance. The HWMP provides guidance to Eglin AFB personnel (including tenants) on the handling, storage, and disposal of hazardous materials and this plan would implement the "cradle-to-grave" management control of hazardous waste as mandated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).

Hazardous wastes that may be encountered in renovation processes include; asbestos, lead-based paint, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) (found in fluorescent lighting ballasts manufactured before 1979), and mercury (found in spent fluorescent lamps and thermostats). However, asbestos surveys on Buildings 13A and 1363 found that no asbestos was present (Hickman, 2006). Both buildings have not specifically been surveyed for lead-based paint and PCBs, however due to relative age of structures and recent safety and code updates, lead-based paint and PCBs are not expected to be issues of concern (Kirksey, 2006).

Eglin AFB is regulated as a large quantity hazardous waste generator. Satellite accumulation points are utilized throughout the installation for the accumulation of hazardous wastes.

Environmental Restoration Sites

The ERP, formerly known as the Installation Restoration Program, provides a process to evaluate past disposal sites, control the migration of contaminants, assess potential hazards to human health and the environment, and conduct environmental restoration activities. The ERP requires each DoD installation to identify, investigate, and remediate hazardous waste release and disposal sites.

ERP Sites Located Near the Proposed Action Site (Building 13A)

There are currently 11 ERP sites near the Proposed Action site (Building 13A) (U.S. Air Force, 2003), which are summarized in Table 3-1 and shown in Figure 3-1. More detailed information regarding the site description and status of ERPs, Areas of Concern (AOCs), or Points of Interest (POIs) can be found in Eglin AFB's Environmental Restoration Program Management Action Plan, July 2003 (U.S. Air Force, 2003), or by contacting the Restoration Section of Environmental Management Division at Eglin AFB. Although ERP sites are located in near the project area, no sites lie within the Proposed Action location.

Table 3-1. ERP Sites Near the Proposed Action Site (Building 13A)

Site ID	Site Title	Status
SS-108	Eglin Pipeline Spill Site, Pit 5	Closed
OT-35	Seventh Street BX Station	LTM
SS-107	Eglin Pipeline Spill Site, Pit 4	Closed
LF-03	Eglin Main Landfill DRMO, CE Storage Yard	LUC
OT-38	Guided Weapon Evaluation Facility Mercury Site	Closed
ST-93	Water Tower No. 379 – Main Base	Closed
SD-34	Motor Pool	Closed
ST-49	Building 562	Closed
SS-106	Eglin Pipeline Spill Line, Pit 3	Closed
SS-105	Eglin Pipeline Spill Site, Pit 1	Closed
SS-36	POL Tank Farm	LTM

LTM = Long-Term Monitoring
LUC = Land Use Control

ERP Sites Located Near the Alternative 1 Site (Building 1363)

There are currently 10 ERP sites near the Alternative 1 site (Building 1363), which are summarized in Table 3-2 and shown in Figure 3-2. More detailed information regarding the site description and status of ERPs, AOCs, or POIs can be found in Eglin AFB's Environmental Restoration Management Action Plan, July 2003 (U.S. Air Force, 2003), or by contacting the Restoration Section of Environmental Management Division at Eglin AFB. Although ERP sites are near, no sites lie within the Alternative 1 location.

Table 3-2. ERP Sites Near the Alternative 1 Site (Building 1363)

Site ID	Site Title	Status
SS-267	F-15 Tornado Site	Closed
ST-101	33rd ACC Water Tower No. 1322	Closed
ST-75	Near Building 1346	Closed
ST-67	Building 1346, Tactical Air Command	LTM
ST-67/ST-75	Building 1346, Tactical Air Command	LTM
ST-72	ACC Tank Farm	Closed
ST-72B	Building 1342	Active
ST-72A	ACC Tank Farm	Closed
POI-346	Building No. 1354	Closed
ST-116	Building 1391	Closed

LTM=Long-Term Monitoring

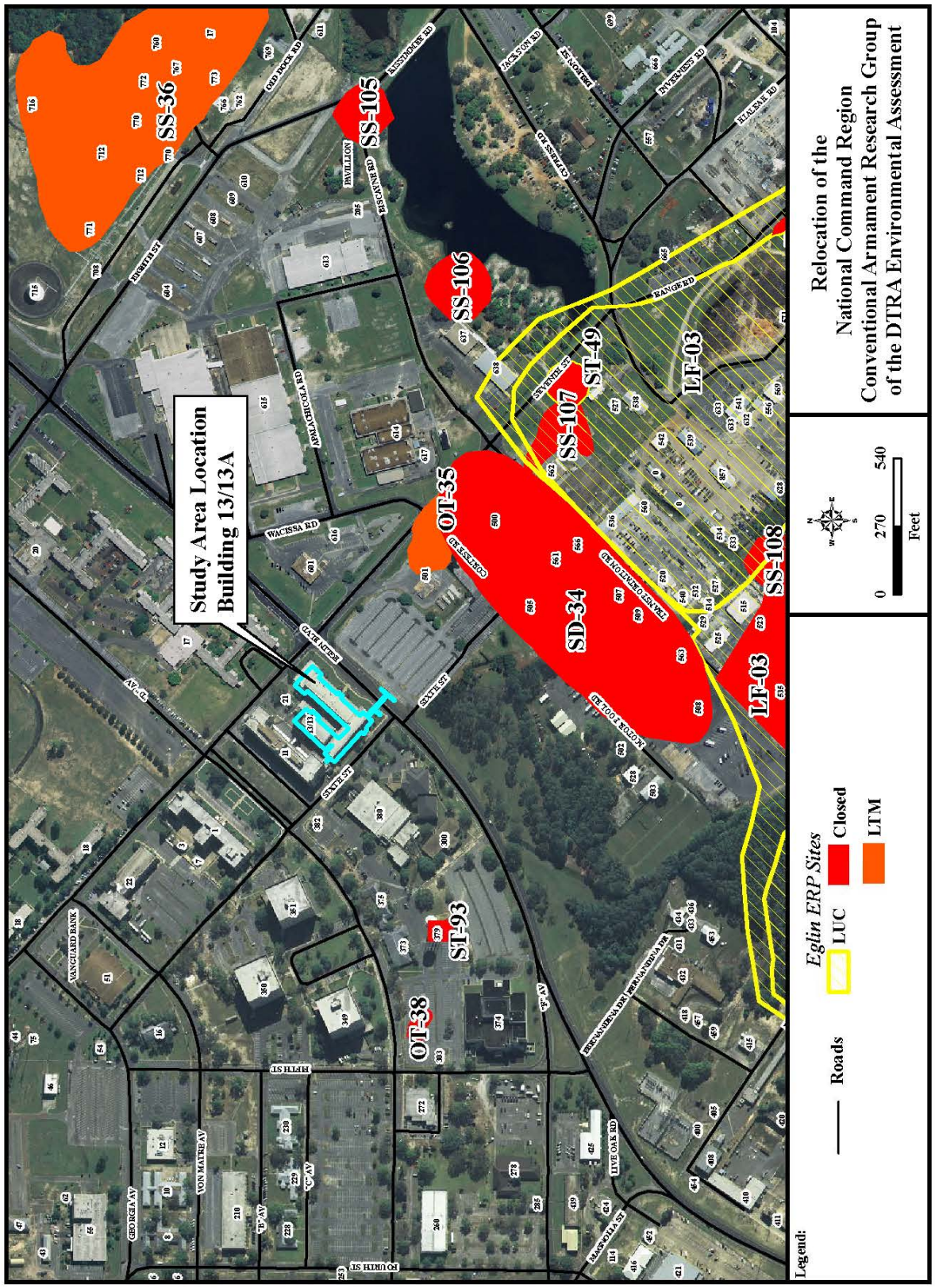

Figure 3-1. ERP Sites Located Near the Proposed Action Site (Building 13A)

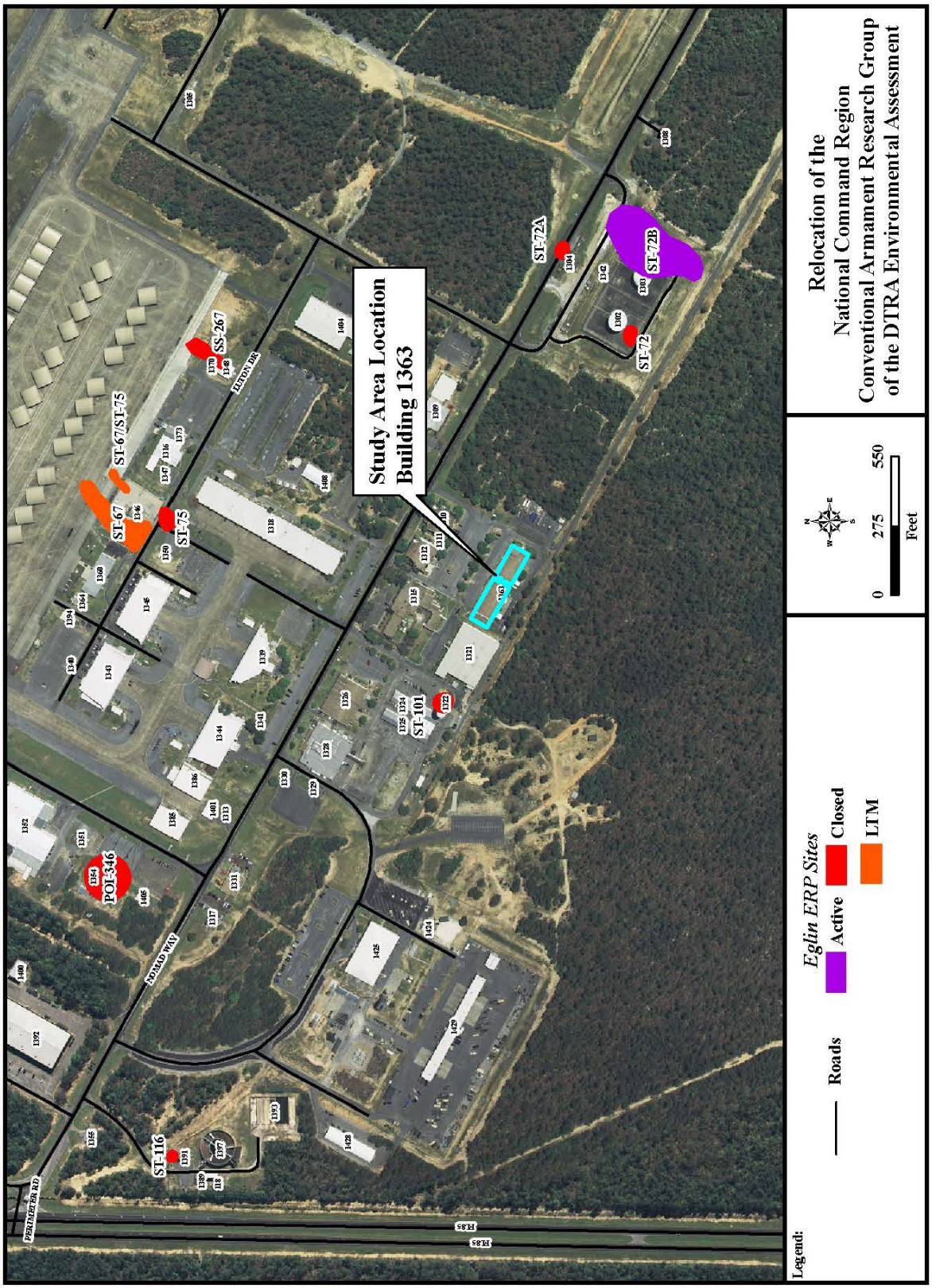

Figure 3-2. ERP Sites Located Near the Alternative 1 Site (Building 1363)

Solid Wastes

AAC Plan 32-7, Solid Waste Management, provides guidance for personnel who work with solid wastes and sets local management procedures for managing solid waste, preventing pollution, and establishing proper disposal and recycling options (Freeman, 2006). During 2005, Eglin AFB generated 16,800 tons of municipal solid wastes (MSW). Wastes from Eglin AFB are disposed of at the Spring Hill Landfill (Whittington, 2006). The landfill is permitted by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) as a Class I landfill.

The Eglin Solid Waste Disposal Act (SWDA) also addresses management of construction and demolition (C&D) debris. During 2005, Eglin generated approximately 1,908 tons of C&D debris (Whittington, 2006).

3.2 SOCIOECONOMICS

3.2.1 Definition of Resource

This chapter discusses the current socioeconomic conditions in areas near the proposed and alternative sites. Socioeconomic conditions include special risks to children, environmental justice, employment, income, and population. Each section is described in more detail below.

3.2.2 Existing Conditions

Special Risks to Children

Children are typically more sensitive to environmental impacts than adults. In particular, children are at a greater risk to asbestos dust, lead, and noise. Renovation sites also pose a safety risk to children, especially if the sites are unprotected or unmarked.

To ensure all federal agencies take into consideration the health and safety risks to children, President Clinton signed EO 13045 in 1997. The EO was called Protection of Children from Environmental Health and Safety Risks.

Areas of major concern include schools, childcare facilities, and hospitals. These are areas that typically have higher concentrations of children. As indicated on Figure 3-3, there are no hospitals, schools or daycare/learning centers within a one mile radius of the site. There are two public schools and one hospital on Eglin AFB that are near Building 1363. The area outside Eglin AFB that is closest to Building 1363 is the town of Shalimar. Figures 3-3 and 3-4 show areas of major concern in relation to the location of Building 13A and Building 1363, respectively.

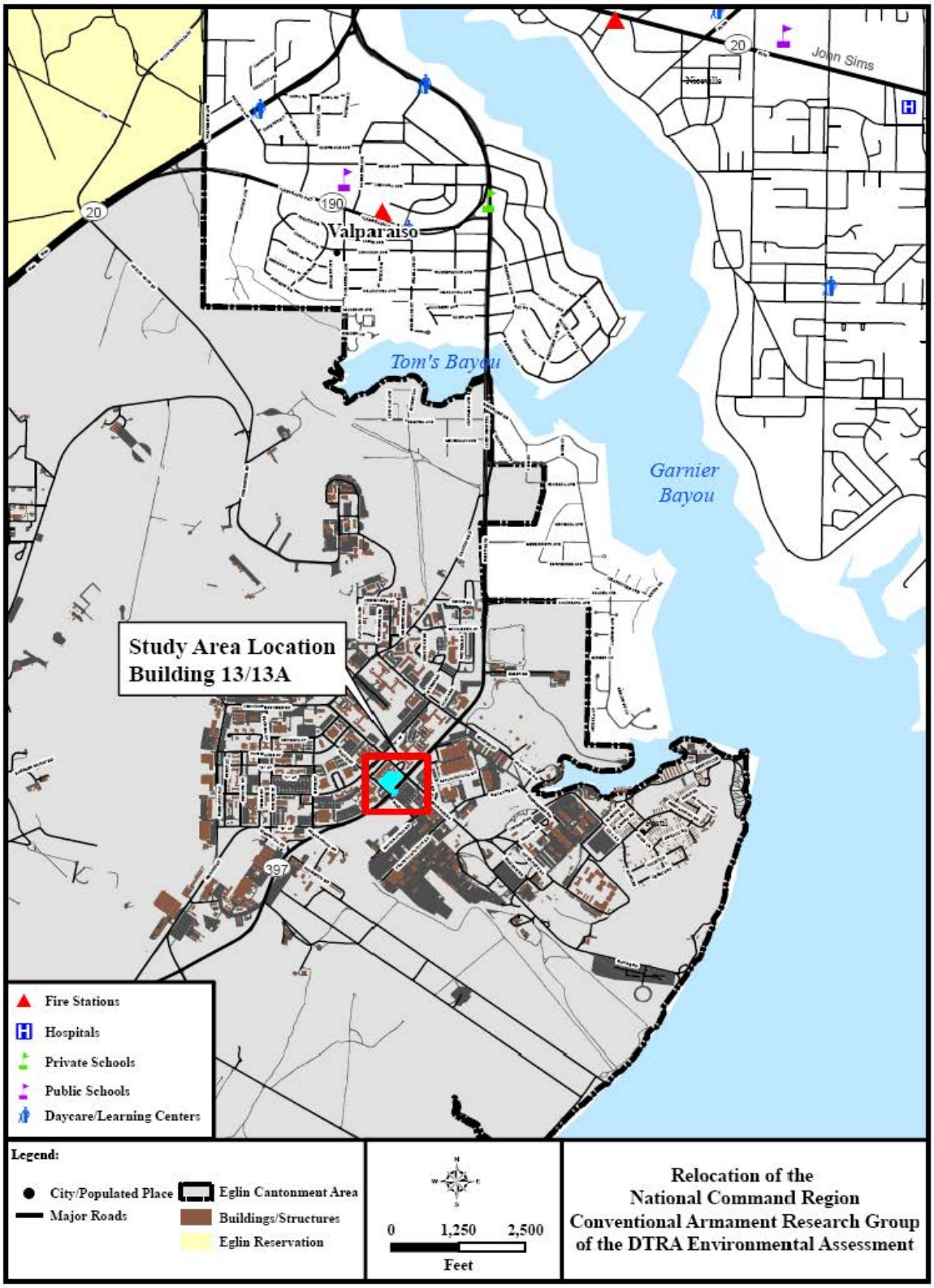

Figure 3-3. Communities Near Building 13A with a High Percentage of Children Under 18

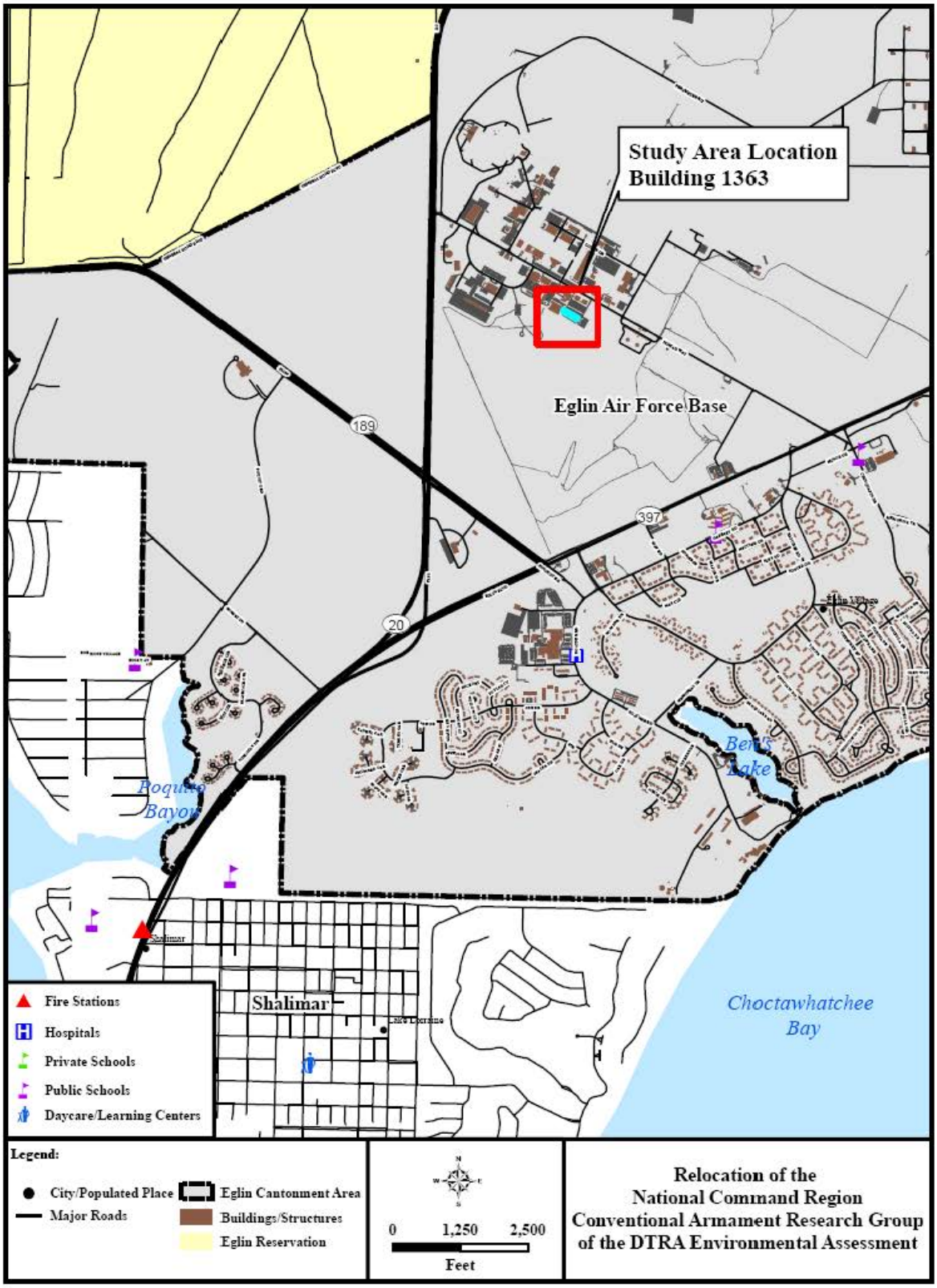

Figure 3-4. Communities Near Building 1363 with a High Percentage of Children Under 18

Environmental Justice

EO 12898, called, "Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations" was issued in 1994 in response to concern over a disproportionate amount of health and environmental impacts occurring to minority and/or low-income populations. The EO addresses the need for consideration of environmental justice, or the equal consideration of all types of communities, in the impact analysis process.

In compliance with the EO, areas with concentrations of minorities and/or low-income populations higher than the overall county average are identified as "communities of concern" for Environmental Justice. These communities are displayed in Figures 3-5 and Figure 3-6. Areas close outside of Eglin AFB and near Buildings 13A and 1363 are Valparaiso and Shalimar, respectively, which are both in Okaloosa County. Valparaiso is comprised mostly of low income, minority/low-income, and no concern areas. Shalimar is comprised mostly of no concern areas, but does have some minority/low income and minority populations that are centrally located.

For this analysis, the minority population is calculated by taking the total White, Non-Hispanic population and subtracting that number from the total population. The percentages are computed for the counties surrounding the proposed and alternative site and summarized in Table 3-3.

Table 3-3. Minority Population for Counties Surrounding Eglin (2003)

County	White, Not Hispanic (percentage)	Minority(percentage)
Okaloosa	(79.7%)	(21.3%)
Santa Rosa	(88.4%)	(11.6%)
Walton	(87.3%)	(12.7%)

U.S. Census Bureau, 2006; 2006a; 2006b (State and County Quickfacts)

Persons that are considered "low income" include individuals whose income falls below the established poverty threshold. The threshold, which is adjusted each year, is based on a number of factors including family size, age of householder, and number of children under the age of 18.

The State of Florida experienced a higher percentage of low-income families than the national average. However, the low-income population in both Okaloosa County and Santa Rosa County was smaller than the national average with only 10 percent of the population falling below poverty level. Walton County had a higher percentage of low-income families than the national and state average with 13.4 percent of the population below poverty level. Low-income areas are also summarized in Table 3-4 and shown in Figure 3-5 and Figure 3-6.

Table 3-4. Percentage of Persons Below Poverty (2003)

Area	Percentage of Persons below Poverty
Okaloosa County	9.9%
Santa Rosa County	10.0%
Walton County	13.4%
Florida	13.0%
United States	12.5%

U.S. Census Bureau, 2006; 2006a; 2006b (State and County Quickfacts)

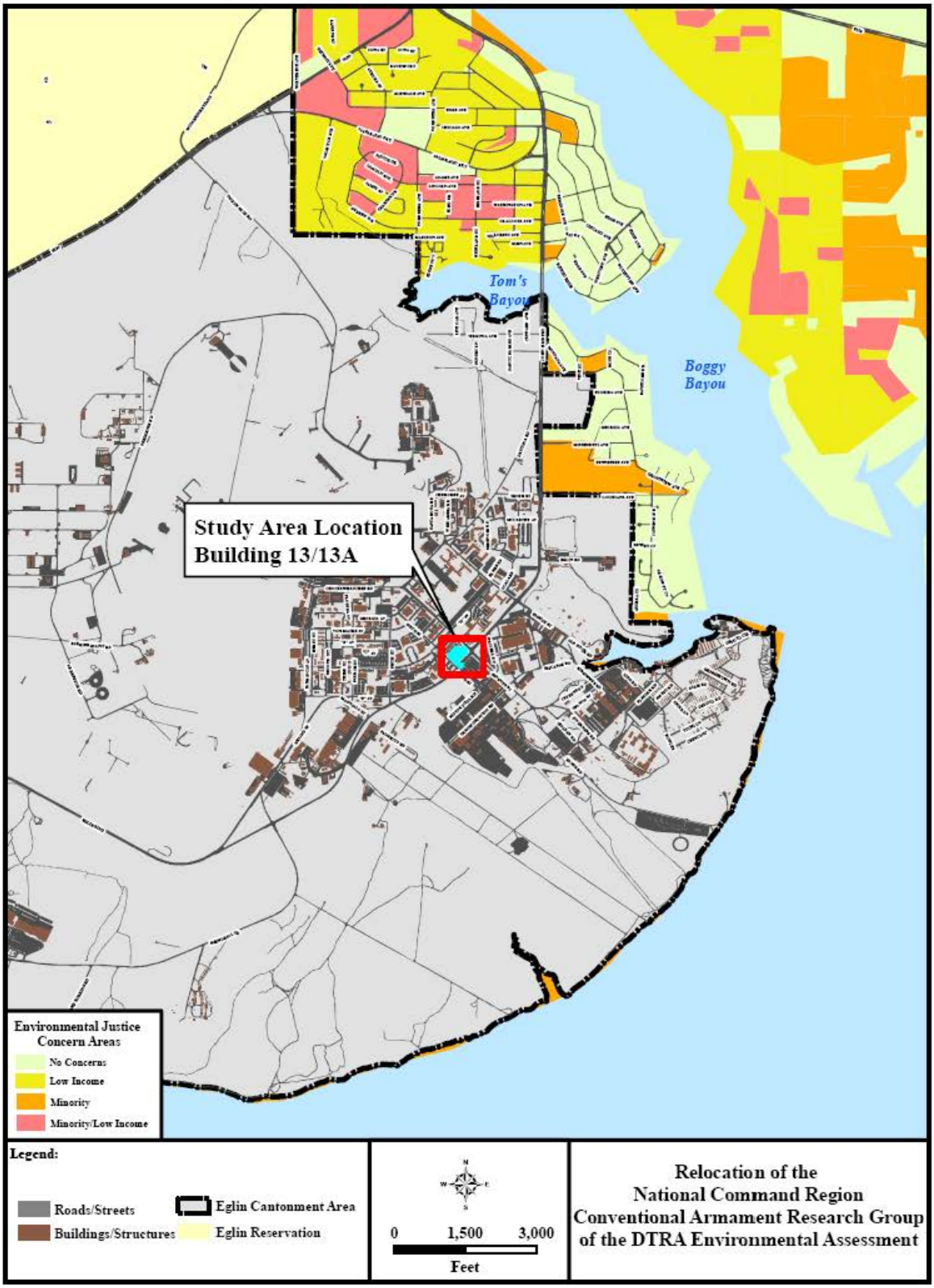

Figure 3-5. Communities Near Building 13A with High Minority and/or Low-Income Populations

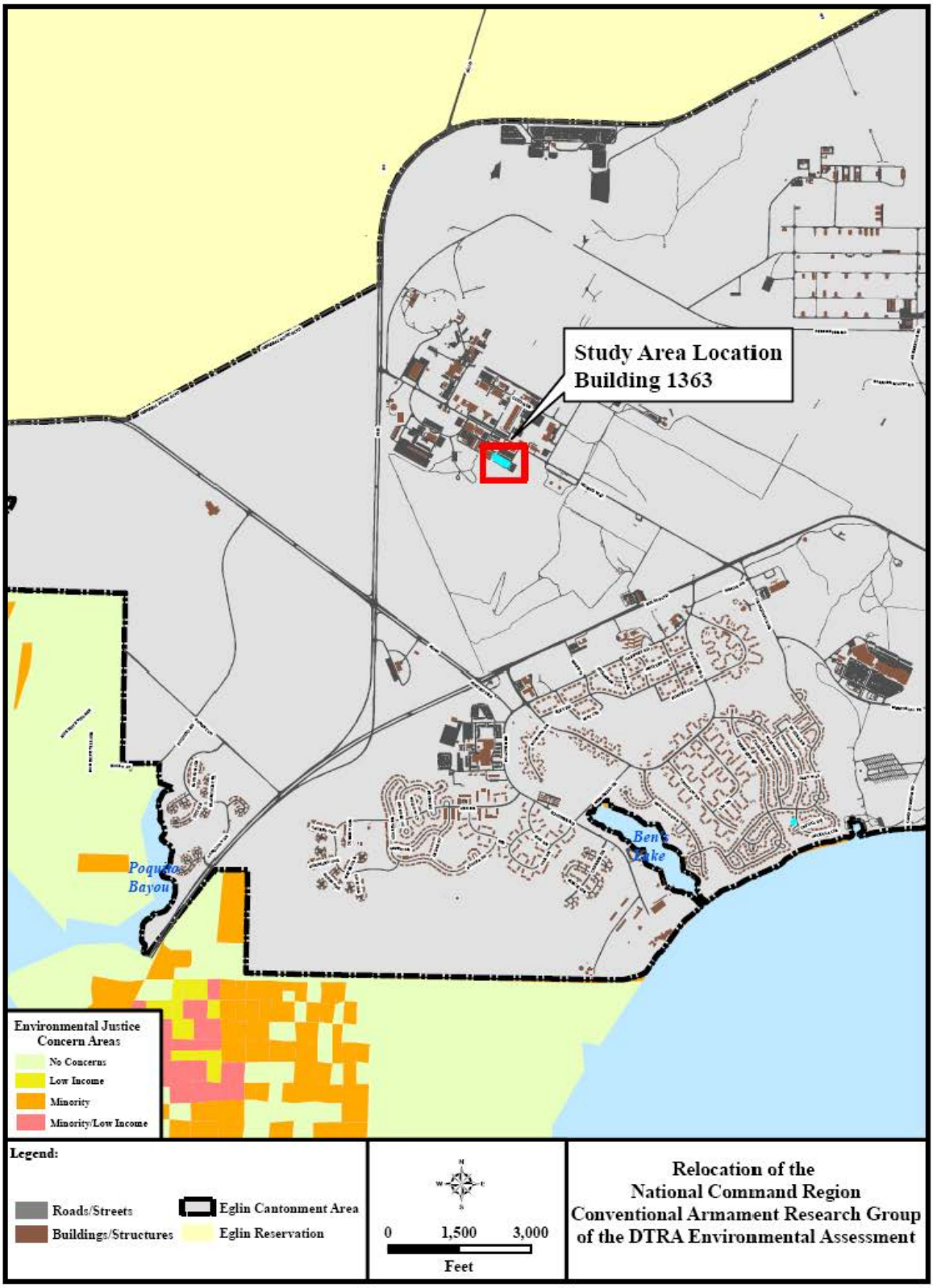

Figure 3-6. Communities Near Building 1363 with High Minority and/or Low-Income Populations

Employment

Total employment in the three counties surrounding Eglin AFB, which include Santa Rosa County, Okaloosa County, and Walton County, increased by an average annual rate of 17.25 percent between 2001 and 2004. Okaloosa County experienced the largest average annual percentage rate of employment (64.48 percent) between 2001 and 2004 followed by Walton County (42.18 percent) and Santa Rosa County (32.50 percent).

Income

The median household income for Okaloosa and Santa Rosa Counties are above the state's average. Walton County had the lowest median household income of the three counties and is below the state and nation's. The median household incomes for counties surrounding Eglin AFB are listed in Table 3-5.

Table 3-5. Median Household Income for Year 2003

Okaloosa County	$43,139
Santa Rosa County	$44,579
Walton County	$34,849
Florida	$38,985
USA	$43,318

U.S. Census Bureau, 2006 (State and County Quickfacts)

Population

Okaloosa County is the smallest in terms of land size of the three counties in the ROI yet has the greatest population. Between 1990 and 2000, Walton County's population almost doubled (47.03 percent) and experienced the largest population increase of the three counties. The average annual percentage change between 2000 and 2005 is 1.32 percent, 4.16 percent, and 4.66 percent for Okaloosa, Santa Rosa, and Walton Counties, respectively (Table 3-6). Population projections into the year 2030 indicate a steady increase for all three counties. The unincorporated areas of each county had the largest population increase between 2000 and 2004. The city of Cinco Bayou is the only city to have experienced a decrease in population over the four year period. The largest cities in Okaloosa are Fort Walton Beach, Crestview, and Niceville. In Santa Rosa, the largest cities are Milton, Gulf Breeze, and Jay. Finally, for Walton County, the largest cities are Defuniak Springs, Freeport, and Paxton.

Table 3-6. Regional Population from 1990 through 2005

Rank	County	Population						
		1990	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
24	*Okaloosa County*	143,776	170,908	171,735	175,237	177,807	180,910	182,172
30	*Santa Rosa County*	81,608	118,449	121,856	127,298	132,208	138,073	143,105
41	*Walton County*	27,760	40,816	42,847	44,470	46,347	48,368	50,324
	Florida	15,982,378	16,048,887	16,350,565	16,677,860	16,993,369	17,385,430	17,789,864

Office of Economic and Demographic Research, 2006

3.3 AIR QUALITY

3.3.1 Definition of Resource

Identifying the affected area for an air quality assessment requires knowledge of sources of air emissions, pollutant types, emission rates and release parameters, proximity to other emissions sources, and local conditions. Refer to Appendix B, Air Quality, for review of air quality and associated methodologies used for emissions calculations.

3.3.2 Existing Conditions

Air quality is determined by the type and amount of pollutants emitted into the atmosphere, the size and topography of the air basin and the prevailing meteorological conditions. The levels of pollutants are generally expressed on a concentration basis in units of parts per million (ppm) or micrograms per cubic meter ($\mu g/m^3$). For this air quality analysis, the Region of Influence (ROI) centers on Okaloosa County for both the Proposed Action and alternative sites.

The baseline standards for pollutant concentrations are the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) and state air quality standards. These standards represent the maximum allowable atmospheric concentration that may occur and still protect public health and welfare. Further discussion of the NAAQS and state air quality standards are included in Appendix B.

The emissions sources analyzed for the Proposed Action includes heavy machinery, semi-tractor trailer rigs, dust (particulate matter) from unpaved roads, and emissions vehicle exhaust from contracted employees' personal vehicles.

In chapter 4, the emissions from the Proposed Action will be compared to the Okaloosa County emissions obtained from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's 2002 National Emissions Inventory (NEI), which are presented in Table 3-7. The county data includes emissions data from point sources, area sources, and mobile sources. *Point sources* are stationary sources that can be identified by name and location. *Area sources* are point sources whose emissions are too small to track individually, such as a home or small office building or a diffuse stationary source, such as wildfires or agricultural tilling. *Mobile sources* are any kind of vehicle or equipment with gasoline or diesel engine, an airplane, or a ship. Two types of mobile sources are on-road and non-road. On-road sources consist of vehicles such as cars, light trucks, heavy trucks, buses, engines, and motorcycles. Non-road sources are aircraft, locomotives, diesel and gasoline boats and ships, personal watercraft, lawn and garden equipment, agricultural and construction equipment, recreational vehicles, and portable diesel powered equipment, such as aerospace ground equipment (USEPA, 2005).

Renovation activities generate minor air quality issues indoors and do not have an affect on ambient or regional air quality.

Table 3-7. Baseline Emissions Inventory for Okaloosa County, FL

Source Type	Emissions (tons/yr)				
	CO	**NO_x**	**PM_{10}**	**SO_2**	**VOC**
Area	1,867	281	8,392	462	4,527
Non-Road Mobile	16,150	1,099	162	109	1,897
On-Road Mobile	45,228	5,703	153	256	3,829
Point Source	28	49	15	12	79
Grand Total	**63,274**	**7,132**	**8,723**	**839**	**10,333**

Source: USEPA, 2002

4. ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES

4.1 HAZARDOUS MATERIALS AND WASTE

4.1.1 Methodology

The qualitative and quantitative assessment of impacts focuses on how and to what degree the alternatives would affect hazardous materials usage and management, hazardous waste generation and management, and waste disposal. The assessment considers potential for increase in the quantity or toxicity of hazardous substances used or generated. Significant impacts could result if a substantial increase in human health risk or environmental exposure was generated at a level that cannot be mitigated to acceptable standards.

Potential impacts related to hazardous materials and solid and hazardous wastes were considered based on the following criteria.

- Generation of solid and hazardous waste types or quantities that could not be accommodated by the current management system, resulting in an increased likelihood of an uncontrolled release of hazardous materials that could contaminate soil, surface water, groundwater, or air.
- Potential for ground-disturbing activities to impact ERP sites.

4.1.2 Proposed Action (Preferred Alternative)

Hazardous Materials Management

The DTRA Group would renovate Building 13A utilizing normal renovation methods, which would limit the use of hazardous materials to the extent possible. Petroleum products and other hazardous materials (e.g., paints) would be used during renovation activities. These materials would be stored in the proper containers, employing secondary containment as necessary to prevent/limit accidental spills. All spills and accidental discharges of petroleum products, hazardous materials, or hazardous waste would be reported.

Eglin AFB has developed emergency response procedures and site specific contingency plans for all hazardous materials and waste storage/generation locations.

Hazardous Waste Management

Under the Proposed Action, renovation and operation of the proposed facility would not have a substantial impact on the use, storage, or generation of hazardous wastes at the installation. If a contractor cannot avoid the generation of hazardous waste, the contractor would be responsible for the final disposition of those materials per contract specifications and environmental laws. Although renovation activities would generate some additional hazardous and petroleum wastes, generation of these wastes would occur only for the duration of the renovation activities and would be managed in compliance with all applicable regulations.

Environmental Restoration Program Sites

There are 11 ERP sites near the Proposed Action location (Building 13A). However, there are no ERP sites within Building 13A and no ERP sites will be disturbed during renovation activities. Therefore, no impacts related to ERP issues from the Proposed Action are anticipated.

Solid Waste

Solid waste would be generated during renovation activities under the Proposed Action. Based on sampling studies documented in "Characterization of Building-Related Construction and Demolition Debris in the United States" (Franklin Associates, 1998), it was assumed that an average of 3.9 pounds per square foot of C&D debris would be generated during construction. However, renovation debris averages could not be calculated due to the unavailability of waste assessments for renovations (Franklin Associates, 1998). The resulting quantity of C&D debris generated would be estimated at 11 tons, so it can be deduced that renovation wastes would be somewhat lower.

The Proposed Action would involve a relatively small population increase. This would not significantly change municipal solid wastes (MSW) amounts from current levels. Based on the analysis, the quantity of C&D debris and MSW generated as a result of the Proposed Action would have a negligible impact on local landfills. Management actions concerning hazardous wastes are discussed in section 5.2.1.

4.1.3 Alternative 1

No adverse impacts under Alternative 1 are anticipated from hazardous materials, hazardous wastes, ERP sites, and solid wastes, as standard operating procedures would be implemented as described in Chapter 5. This alternative would result in the same renovation activities and the same number of personnel, and therefore the potential impacts would be the same as in the Proposed Action.

4.1.4 No Action Alternative

Since the 2005 BRAC report requires that these activities occur at Eglin AFB, the present baseline is the No Action Alternative and is for comparison purposes solely.

4.2 SOCIOECONOMICS

4.2.1 Methodology

This chapter revisits the discussion in Chapter 3 on socioeconomics and discusses any impacts that might arise to socioeconomic factors as a result of the proposed and alternative actions.

4.2.2 Proposed Action (Preferred Alternative)

Special Risks to Children

Public access to renovation sites will be restricted, thus reducing the potential impact to children. The noise from interior renovation activities will be limited because activities will be conducted inside the building. Since there will be limited access to the proposed site and all renovation activities will be occurring in an enclosed environment, it is anticipated that the potential impacts to children will be insignificant.

Environmental Justice

Minority and low-income populations would not be disproportionately affected by the Proposed Action because communities of concern do not exist on Eglin AFB near the proposed sites. Also, public access to the site during renovation activities is restricted regardless of socioeconomic status (for safety and security reasons), which limits adverse impacts to individuals or communities of concern.

Employment/Income

The Proposed Action would generate temporary and modest economic stimuli to the local areas during the renovation due to expenditures for equipment, materials, supplies, and labor. During operation, DTRA would employ up to 36 persons, representing less than 0.03 percent increase in total employment in Okaloosa County. Those impacts are anticipated to be insignificant. Indirect benefits would also occur in localized areas because of the multiplier effect. Although, the benefits will be beneficial, they are short-term and would not be significant.

Population

Additional personnel represent approximately .01 percent of the total population. The Proposed Action requires a small number of personnel for renovation and operation and would have a negligible impact on the population distribution in the surrounding areas.

4.2.3 Alternative 1

As in the Proposed Action, no adverse impacts are anticipated to socioeconomic factors under Alternative 1. Potential impacts to children, increases in employment, and population changes are all considered insignificant under this alternative. This alternative would also have a negligible impact on the population distribution in the surrounding areas.

4.2.4 No Action Alternative

Since the 2005 BRAC report requires that these activities occur at Eglin AFB, the present baseline is the No Action Alternative and is for comparison purposes solely.

4.3 AIR QUALITY

4.3.1 Methodology

This section discusses the potential impacts to air quality because of the Proposed Action, Alternative Action, and No Action Alternative. For the analysis of the various proposed actions, a threshold on an individual pollutant-by-pollutant basis was established. The Proposed Action and Alternatives will occur at Eglin AFB, FL, located in Okaloosa County, which will be considered the ROI.

In order to evaluate the air emissions and their impact to the overall ROI, the emissions associated with the project activities were compared to the total emissions on a pollutant-by-pollutant basis for the ROI's 2002 NEI data. Potential impacts to air quality are identified as the total emissions of any pollutant that equals 10 percent or more of the ROI's emissions for that specific pollutant. The 10 percent criteria approach is used in the General Conformity Rule as an indicator for impact analysis for non-attainment and maintenance areas, although Okaloosa County is attainment, the General Conformity Rule's impact analysis was utilized to provide a consistent approach to evaluating the impact of emissions. To provide a more conservative evaluation, the impacts screening in this analysis used a more restrictive criteria than required in the General Conformity Rule. Rather than comparing emissions from construction activities to regional inventories (as required in the General Conformity Rule), emissions were compared to the individual county potentially impacted (Okaloosa), which is a smaller area. The General Conformity Rule is explained in greater detail in Appendix B, Regulatory Comparisons.

A Department of Defense developed model, the Air Conformity Applicability Model (ACAM), used by the U.S. Air Force for conformity evaluations was utilized to provide a level of consistency with respect to emissions factors and calculations. Air emissions estimated using ACAM was compared to the established 10 percent criterion for Okaloosa County as represented in the USEPA 2002 National Emissions Inventory (NEI) (USEPA, 2002). Emissions associated with increased personnel to Eglin AFB are the main issues generated by the Proposed Action and were the focus of the air analysis. Air quality issues associated with operational activities at Eglin AFB are not included in this analysis.

4.3.2 Proposed Action (Preferred Alternative)

The Proposed Action calls for the renovation of the third floor of Building 13(A) and the addition of personnel. Since renovation activities are completed inside of the structure and potential emissions generated are not released to the ambient air, the renovations will have no adverse impacts on the regional air quality. The addition of personnel and their families to the area will cause an increase in the number of people commuting to and from their workplace. The Proposed Action expects the addition of 21 government DTRA personnel, 15 local contractors, and approximately 11 spouses and 13 children. This is a total increase in people in the area of 45 and 36 additional personnel traveling onto Eglin AFB.

As indicated in Table 4-1, the individual pollutant emissions from the project will not exceed 10 percent of the total Okaloosa County emissions for each corresponding pollutant. The highest

pollutant percentage is for CO, which is approximately 0.04 percent of Okaloosa County total emissions based on the USEPA 2002 NEI. This slight increase in local air quality is not expected to have adverse impacts to the regional air quality. There are no air quality issues anticipated with the Proposed Action.

Table 4-1. Percentage of Proposed Alternative Emissions Compared to Okaloosa County

	Emissions (tons/year)				
Emission Activities	**CO**	**NO_x**	**PM_{10}**	**SO_2**	**VOC**
Mobile Source[1]	22.91	1.05	0.01	0.01	1.75
Total	22.91	1.05	0.01	0.01	1.75
Okaloosa County Emissions	63,273.74	7,132.43	8,735.85	838.65	10,332.94
Percentage of County Emissions	*0.04%*	*0.01%*	*0.00%*	*0.00%*	*0.02%*

[1]Mobile source – includes base employee commute (assumed a one-way commute of 30 miles), on-road government vehicle miles traveled, and off road base support vehicles.

The addition of personnel to the area will increase vehicle emissions with the increased number of commuters to and from work. The analysis will focus on the increase of personnel to the area and the associated emissions in Chapter 4. For the analysis of the Proposed Action, a threshold on an individual pollutant-by-pollutant basis has been established. The individual pollutant emissions from the project would not exceed 10 percent of the total Okaloosa County emissions for each corresponding pollutant as represented in the USEPA 2002 NEI (U.S. Air Force, No Date).

4.3.3 Alternative 1

Alternative 1 is the same as the Proposed Action in an alternate location. No emissions are expected from the renovation of Building 1363. The number of personnel and family expected with this action is the same as the Proposed Action and the results also apply to this alternative. Air quality issues are not expected with this alternative.

4.3.4 No Action Alternative

Since the 2005 BRAC report requires that these activities occur at Eglin AFB, the present baseline is the No Action Alternative and is for comparison purposes solely.

4.4 CUMULATIVE IMPACTS AND IRREVERSIBLE AND IRRETRIEVABLE COMMITMENT OF RESOURCES

According to the CEQ regulations, cumulative impact analysis in an EA should consider the potential environmental impacts resulting from "the incremental impacts of the action when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions regardless of what agency or person undertakes such other actions" (40 CFR 1508.7).

40 CFR 1508.7 defines impacts or effects as:

(a) Direct effects, which are caused by the action and occur at the same time and place.

(b) Indirect effects, which are caused by the action and are later in time or farther removed in distance, but are still reasonably foreseeable. Indirect effects may include growth inducing effects and other effects related to induced changes in the pattern of land use, population density or growth rate, and related effects on air and water and other natural systems, including ecosystems.

4.4.1 Past and Present Actions Relevant to the Proposed Action

The DTRA Group has not identified any other past or present actions that are relevant to the current Proposed Action.

4.4.2 Reasonably Foreseeable Future Actions

Several projects may be considered reasonably foreseeable future actions (Figure 4-1). On Eglin AFB there are plans to build a new 28,330 square-foot Precision Measurement Equipment Laboratory Facility for the 46th Maintenance Squadron Test, Measurement, and Diagnostic Equipment Flight (MXS/TMDE) to the east of Building 613, off Eighth Street. In addition to the facility, construction would include a storm water retention basin and/ or swales.

Plans also include developing the area around the existing softball fields located to the north of Foster Road and east of Eglin Boulevard on Eglin AFB. This proposed development would realign existing softball fields in their current location and involve constructing two athletic fields, eight tennis courts, two basketball courts, and a parking lot east of the softball fields to create a base recreational sport compound. A fitness/aquatic center and an exercise pad are also proposed for construction just south of Foster Road to create a fitness compound.

The construction of two Navy BEQ structures, P905 and P904, are proposed for the area to the north of Building 13. These future structures would be multi-story structures and would house students attending the Navy's EOD School. The projects would involve some road redesign, additional parking, some soil disturbances through construction and grading of proper safety layout. With building P905, demolition of Building 874 and potential noise and safety issues due to its proximity to an active flight line would be potential issues.

The 2005 BRAC decision included establishing the JSF ITC at Eglin AFB, which would establish an initial training site for joint Air Force, Navy, and Marine Corps Joint Strike Fighter training organizations to teach aviators and maintenance technicians how to properly operate and maintain this new weapon system. In addition, the 7th SFG(A) would also relocate to Eglin AFB. Both actions would bring several thousand new instructors, soldiers, contractors, and family members to Eglin AFB and surrounding communities. Potential impacts from these programs due to changing missions, additional personnel, and training requirements may include, among others, noise, air quality, munition storage concerns, transportation, and utilities concerns. A full analysis of these activities has not taken place, so only a generalized analysis of cumulative impacts can occur.

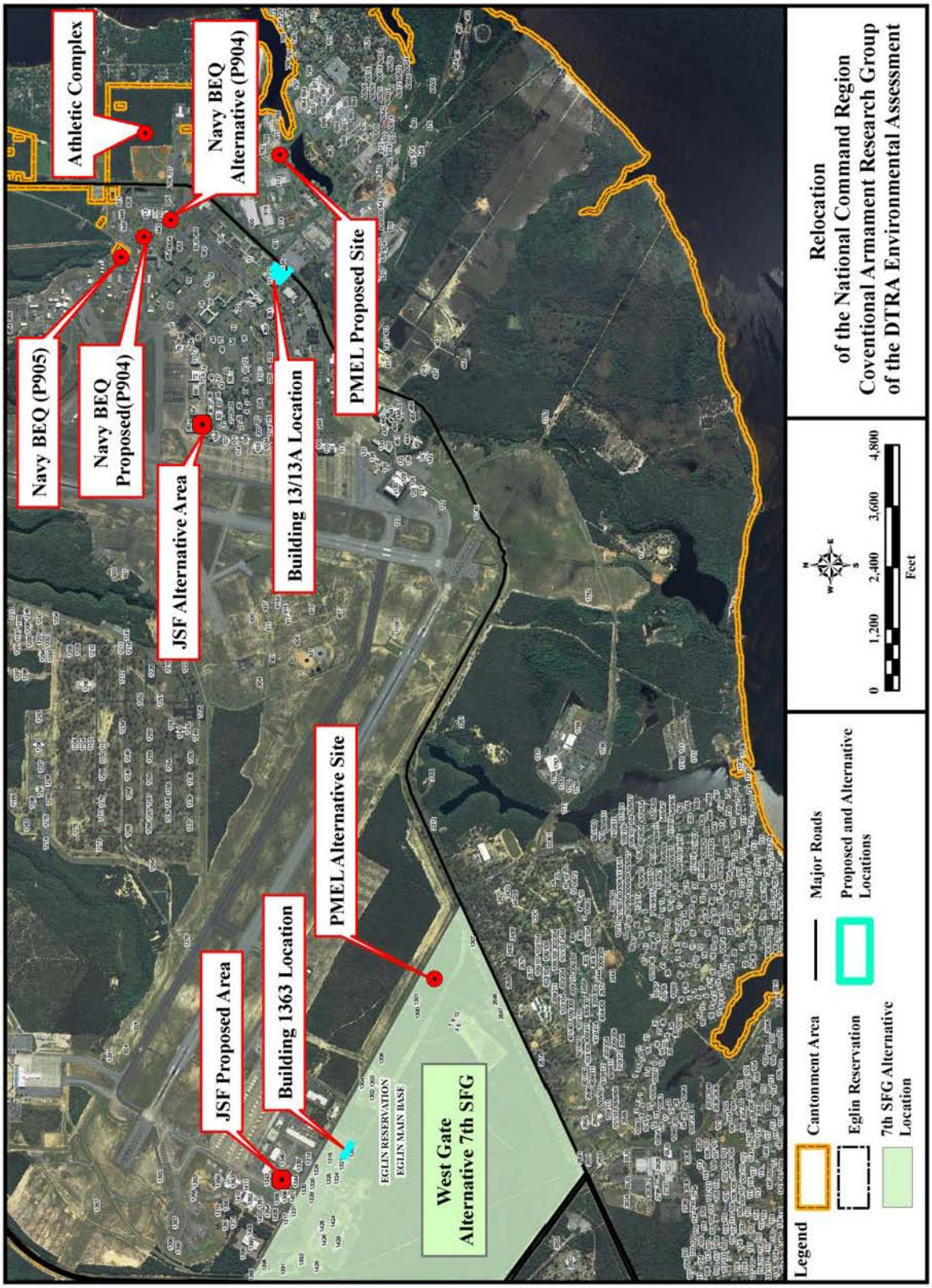

Figure 4-1. Reasonably Foreseeable Future Actions Located in the Vicinity of Project Area

4.4.3 Analysis of Cumulative Impacts

Socioeconomics

The Proposed Action and alternative actions would not create cumulative environmental or health impacts. Also, minority and/or low-income populations or children would not experience any cumulative impacts from these actions. There would be no cumulative effects in regards to population impacts from this Proposed Action or alternative. The construction project would result in the same expenditures as under the Proposed Action; therefore, any potential effect would be the same. Although analysis is currently incomplete, some socioeconomic impacts may occur as a result of BRAC activities and the additional personnel expected to arrive at Eglin AFB. Additional demands would be expected on public services including schools, law enforcement, medical services, etc. Concurrently, taxes and other revenues would increase to the providers to offset the additional costs incurred in meeting the increased demand. There would be no significant adverse impacts to socioeconomics and environmental justice as a result of the BRAC related operations moving to Eglin AFB. No cumulative effects are expected from the implementation of the PMEL, new athletic facilities, or Navy EBQ to socioeconomic factors.

Air Quality

Emissions associated with the reasonably foreseeable activities would have a minimal impact to air quality. The DTRA Group does not anticipate that, cumulatively, these proposed actions or reasonably foreseeable future actions would adversely affect air quality based on the established threshold criterion. Construction activities would be short-term and temporary. Therefore, the DTRA Group does not expect any cumulative impacts to occur with implementation of the Proposed Action. Concerning other BRAC activities expected to occur at Eglin AFB (i.e., JSF or 7^{th} SFG(A)), individual pollutant emissions from construction and personnel activities associated with the project would not exceed 10 percent of the total Okaloosa County emissions for each corresponding pollutant. Any pollutants are expected to be temporary and should not cumulatively affect air quality. The introduction of the F-35 aircraft would lead to some increase in emissions including NO_x. However, based on significance criteria used in analysis no air quality issues are anticipated with the addition of the F-35 aircraft to Eglin AFB. Small increases in vehicular emissions from daily commutes and increases in public traffic are not expected to significantly impact overall air quality.

Hazardous Materials

All hazardous materials generated or collected through the renovation and operation of the facility would be disposed of per current Air Force and USEPA procedures and regulations (U.S. Air Force, 1997; USEPA, 1999). The DTRA Group does not anticipate any significant impacts as a result of hazardous materials with implementation of the Proposed Action or Alternative 1; therefore, no significant cumulative effects would occur. Additional construction wastes may be generated from the implementation of the PMEL, new athletic facilities, or Navy EBQ; these wastes would be handled through standard waste removal procedures. Additional demands would be expected on current waste removal streams following the implementation of BRAC; it is not expected that these increases would significantly affect estimated waste-generation quantities and proposed training activities would not result in thresholds being

exceeded for any new chemicals. Renovation/demolition of some of buildings could result in the production of minor amounts of LBP or asbestos wastes. Hazardous and non-hazardous waste would be generated as a result of maintenance functions associated with new aircraft on the base. Eglin AFB would establish new Initial Accumulation Point procedures (IAPs) at generation locations, and personnel managing these locations would be properly trained in waste management. Management of hazardous wastes would be performed according to prescribed procedures already in place. Thus, no change to permits, hazardous waste generator status, or management procedures would be required and no cumulative effects are anticipated.

4.4.4 Irreversible and Irretrievable Commitment of Resources

NEPA requires that environmental analysis include identification of any irreversible and irretrievable commitment of resources that would be involved in the implementation of the Proposed Action or Alternative 1.

Irreversible and irretrievable resource commitments are related to the use of nonrenewable resources and the effects that the uses of these resources have on future generations. Irreversible effects primarily result from the use or destruction of a specific resource (e.g., energy and minerals) that cannot be replaced within a reasonable time frame. Irretrievable resource commitments involve the loss in value of an affected resource that cannot be restored as a result of the action (e.g., extinction of a threatened or endangered species or the disturbance of a cultural site).

Development of the proposed site is not expected to result in an irreversible and/or irretrievable commitment of resources. This site is already developed and all alterations to the property are internal to the structure. The DTRA Group has not identified any significant resources at this site; therefore, no irreversible and/or irretrievable commitment of these resources is associated with the implementation of the Proposed Action or Alternative 1.

Any environmental consequences as a result of this project are considered minor, short-term, and temporary (e.g., air emissions from renovation). Renovation activities would require consumption of limited amounts of materials typically associated with interior renovation and renovation (e.g., carpet, wiring, and non-structural building elements). The DTRA Group does not expect the amount of these materials used to significantly decrease the availability of the resources. Small amounts of nonrenewable resources would be used; however, the DTRA Group does not consider these amounts to be appreciable and do not expect them to affect the local availability of these resources.

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5. PLANS, PERMITS, AND MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

The following is a list of the plans, permits, and management requirements associated with the Proposed Action. The need for these requirements was identified by the environmental analysis process in this environmental assessment and was developed through cooperation between the DTRA Group and interested parties involved in the Proposed Action. These requirements are to be considered as part of the Proposed Action and would be implemented through the Proposed Action's initiation.

5.1 REGULATIONS, PLANS, AND PERMITS

5.1.1 Permits

- Base Civil Engineering Work Clearance Request, AF Form 103, 19940801 (*EF-V3*), if applicable.
- Revision to Title V Operation Permit, if applicable.

5.2 MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

5.2.1 Hazardous Materials and Solid and Hazardous Waste

- Recommendations and management actions provided by state and local agencies would be incorporated into the subsequent updates of this EA.
- All spills and accidental discharges of petroleum products, hazardous materials, or hazardous waste, regardless of the quantity, would be reported to the 96 CEG/CEVCE (Environmental Engineering Section) and mitigated.
- The 96 CEG/CEVCE would be contacted immediately if any unusual odor or soil or groundwater coloring were observed during renovation or demolition activities.
- No solvent stripping is allowed, and all dry stripped material must undergo hazardous waste characterization. POC: Ron Hickman, 96CEG/CEVCP (882-7668).
- All hazardous materials (paints, solvents, adhesives, etc.) to be used, including contract activities, must be approved, documented, and tracked in the Installation Hazardous Materials Management Program. POC: Tom Prier (882-4677).
- Fluorescent bulbs must be securely packaged for recycling and labeled "Universal Waste, Mercury Lamps" along with the date when accumulation begins. Turn in bulbs to Environmental Compliance or call the Hazardous Waste Processor for pick up. POC: Ron Hickman (882-7668).
- All PCB containing items (such as lighting ballasts) and mercury containing items (such as fluorescent bulbs and thermostats) must be removed prior to demolition.
- The 96 CEG/CEVCE would review all renovation project programming documents, designs, and contracts.

- All renovation/demolition debris must be removed to a secure, permitted disposal site or collected and transported for approved reuse by project completion. POC: Dale Whittington, 90CEG/CEVCP (882-7672).
- All disposals must be coordinated with 96 CEG/CEVCP. POC: Steve Kauffman (882-7665).
- Contractors would coordinate with all local landfill operators prior to demolition or renovation activities to minimize any potential impacts associated with disposal of C&D debris.

5.2.2 Air Quality

- Compliance with Eglin's Title V permit and all applicable requirements is essential.
- Revisions must be made to Eglin's Title V permit should new or upsized boilers be added to the structure.
- Reasonable precautions would be taken to minimize fugitive particulate emissions during renovation activities in accordance with Rule 62-296, FAC.
- The 96 CEG/CEVCE Air Quality Program Manager must be notified concerning all emissions sources associated with the existing facility such as, but not limited to, boilers (size, fuel type, etc.).

6. LIST OF PREPARERS

Name/Qualifications	Contribution	Experience
W. James McKee Environmental Scientist B.S. Marine Biology, 1985	Quality Assurance/Quality Control	21 years environmental science
Jason Koralewski Archaeologist/NEPA Specialist B.A., Anthropology, 1996 M.L.S., Archaeology, 2000 M.A., Anthropology, 2002	Project Manager Description of Proposed Action and Alternatives (DOPAA) Author	11 years environmental science
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96 AMDS/SGPB
Purpose of Contact: Lead-based Paint and PCBs

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APPENDIX A

PROJECT AREA PHOTOGRAPHS

Figure A-1. Preferred Alternative Area. Looking North at Building 13

Figure A-2. Preferred Alternative. Looking West at Building 13A

Figure A-3. Alternative 1 Area. Looking North at Building 1363 (front)

Figure A-4. Alternative 1 Area. Looking West at Building 1363 (side view)

APPENDIX B

AIR QUALITY

AIR QUALITY

This appendix presents an overview of the Clean Air Act (CAA) and the state of Florida air quality program. The appendix also discusses emission factor development and calculations including assumptions employed in the air quality analyses.

Air Quality Program Overview

National Ambient Air Quality Standards

In order to protect public health and welfare, the USEPA has developed numerical concentration-based standards or National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for six "criteria" pollutants (based on health related criteria) under the provisions of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1970. There are two kinds of NAAQS: Primary and Secondary standards. Primary standards prescribe the maximum permissible concentration in the ambient air to protect public health including the health of "sensitive" populations such as asthmatics, children, and the elderly. Secondary standards prescribe the maximum concentration or level of air quality required to protect public welfare including protection against decreased visibility, damage to animals, crops, vegetation, and buildings (40 CFR Part 51).

The CAA gives states the authority to establish air quality rules and regulations. These rules and regulations must be equivalent to, or more stringent than, the federal program. The Division of Air Resource Management within the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) administers the state's air pollution control program under authority of the Florida Air and Water Pollution Control Act and the Environmental Protection Act.

Florida has adopted the NAAQS except for sulfur dioxide (SO_2). The USEPA has set the annual and 24-hour standards for SO_2 at 0.03 parts per million (ppm) (80 micrograms per cubic meter [$\mu g/m^3$]) and 0.14 ppm (365 $\mu g/m^3$) respectively. Florida has adopted the more stringent annual and 24-hour standards of 0.02 ppm (60 $\mu g/m^3$) and 0.1 ppm (260 $\mu g/m^3$) respectively. In addition, Florida has adopted the national secondary standard of 0.50 ppm (1300 $\mu g/m^3$). Federal and state of Florida ambient air quality standards are presented in Table B-1 (*FAC*).

Based on measured ambient air pollutant concentrations, the USEPA designates areas of the United States as having air quality better than (attainment) or worse than (nonattainment) the NAAQS, and unclassifiable. Those that cannot be classified on the basis of available information as meeting or not meeting the NAAQS for a particular pollutant are "unclassifiable" and are treated as attainment until proven otherwise. Attainment areas can be further classified as "maintenance" areas. Maintenance areas are those areas previously classified as nonattainment and have successfully reduced air pollutant concentrations below the standard. Maintenance areas are under special maintenance plans and must operate under some of the nonattainment area plans to ensure compliance with the NAAQS. All areas of Florida are in compliance with the NAAQS.

Table B-1. National and State Ambient Air Quality Standards

Criteria Pollutant	Averaging Time	Federal Primary NAAQS[1,2,3]	Federal Secondary NAAQS[1,2,4]	*Florida Standards*
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	8-hour 1-hour	9 ppm[5] (10 mg/m^3)[6] 35 ppm (40 mg/m^3)	No standard No standard	9 ppm (10 $\mu g/m^3$)[7] 35 ppm (40 $\mu g/m^3$)
Lead (Pb)	Quarterly	1.5 µg/m3	1.5 $\mu g/m^3$	1.5 $\mu g/m^3$
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO_2)	Annual	0.053 ppm (100 $\mu g/m^3$)	0.053 ppm (100 $\mu g/m^3$)	0.053 ppm (100 $\mu g/m^3$)
Ozone (O_3)	1-hour[8] 8-hour[9]	0.12 ppm (235 $\mu g/m^3$) 0.08 ppm (157 $\mu g/m^3$)	0.12 ppm (235 $\mu g/m^3$) 0.08 ppm (157 $\mu g/m^3$)	0.12 ppm (235 $\mu g/m^3$) 0.08 ppm (157 $\mu g/m^3$)
Particulate Matter ≤10 Micrometers (PM_{10})	Annual 24-hour[10]	50 $\mu g/m^3$ 150 $\mu g/m^3$	50 $\mu g/m^3$ 150 $\mu g/m^3$	50 $\mu g/m^3$ 150 $\mu g/m^3$
Particulate Matter ≤2.5 Micrometers ($PM_{2.5}$)	Annual 24-hour[11]	15 $\mu g/m^3$ 65 $\mu g/m^3$	15 $\mu g/m^3$ 65 $\mu g/m^3$	15 $\mu g/m^3$ 65 $\mu g/m^3$
Sulfur Dioxide (SO_2)	Annual 24-hour 3-hour	0.03 ppm (80 $\mu g/m^3$) 0.14 ppm (365 $\mu g/m^3$) No standard	No standard No standard 0.50 ppm (1300 $\mu g/m^3$)	0.02 ppm (60 $\mu g/m^3$) 0.10 ppm (260 $\mu g/m^3$) 0.50 ppm (1300 $\mu g/m^3$)

Source: FDEP, 1996

1. National standards (other than ozone, particulate matter, and those based on annual averages or annual arithmetic mean) are not to be exceeded more than once a year.
2. Concentration expressed first in units in which it was promulgated. Equivalent units given in parentheses are based upon a reference temperature of 25°C and a reference pressure of 760 mm of mercury; ppm refers to parts per million by volume.
3. National Primary Standards: The levels of air quality necessary, with an adequate margin of safety, to protect the public health.
4. National Secondary Standards: The levels of air quality necessary to protect the public welfare from any known or anticipated adverse effects of a pollutant.
5. ppm = parts per million.
6. mg/m3 = milligrams per cubic meter.
7. µg/m3 = micrograms per cubic meter.
8. The ozone 1-hour standard still applies to areas that were designated non-attainment when the ozone 8-hour standard was adopted in July 1997. The 1-hour ozone standard is attained when the expected number of days per calendar year with maximum hourly average concentrations above the standard is equal to or less than 1 averaged over a 3-year period.
9. The 8-hour ozone standard is attained when the 3-year average of the annual fourth-highest daily maximum 8-hour average is not greater than 0.08 ppm.
10. The PM_{10} 24-hour standard is attained when 99 percent of the daily concentrations, averaged over 3 years, are equal to or less than the standard.
11. The PM2.5 24-hour standard is attained when 98 percent of the daily concentrations, averaged over 3 years, are equal to or less than the standard.

Each state is required to develop a state implementation plan (SIP) that sets forth how CAA provisions will be imposed within the state. The SIP is the primary means for the implementation, maintenance, and enforcement of the measures needed to attain and maintain the NAAQS within each state and includes control measures, emissions limitations, and other provisions required to attain and maintain the ambient air quality standards. The purpose of the SIP is twofold. First, it must provide a control strategy that will result in the attainment and maintenance of the NAAQS. Second, it must demonstrate that progress is being made in attaining the standards in each nonattainment area.

In attainment areas, major new or modified stationary sources of air emissions on and in the area are subject to Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) review to ensure that these sources are constructed without causing significant adverse deterioration of the clean air in the area. A major new source is defined as one that has the potential to emit any pollutant regulated under the CAA in amounts equal to or exceeding specific major source thresholds: 100 or 250 tons/year based on the source's industrial category. A major modification is a physical change or change in the method of operation at an existing major source that causes a significant "net emissions increase" at that source of any regulated pollutant. Table B-2 provides a tabular listing of the PSD significant emissions rate (SER) thresholds for selected criteria pollutants. (PSD SER and increment thresholds have been established for PM_{10}, but not for $PM_{2.5}$.) (USEPA, 1990). It should be noted that mobile source emissions as well as those associated with construction activities are excluded from the PSD applicability process.

Table B-2. Criteria Pollutant Significant Emissions Rate Increases Under PSD Regulations

Pollutant	Significant Emissions Rate (tons/year)
PM_{10}	15
Total Suspended Particulate (TSP)	25
SO2	40
NOx	40
Ozone (VOC)	40
CO	100

Source: Title 40 CFR Part 51

The goal of the PSD program is to: 1) ensure economic growth while preserving existing air quality, 2) protect public health and welfare from adverse effects that might occur even at pollutant levels better than the NAAQS, and 3) preserve, protect, and enhance the air quality in areas of special natural recreational, scenic, or historic value, such as national parks and wilderness areas. Sources subject to PSD review are required by the CAA to obtain a permit before commencing construction. The permit process requires an extensive review of all other major sources within a 50-mile radius and all Class I areas within a 62-mile radius of the facility. Emissions from any new or modified source must be controlled using Best Available Control Technology. The air quality, in combination with other PSD sources in the area, must not exceed the maximum allowable incremental increase identified in Table B-3. National parks and wilderness areas are designated as Class I areas, where any appreciable deterioration in air quality is considered significant. Class II areas are those where moderate, well-controlled industrial growth could be permitted. Class III areas allow for greater industrial development.

Table B-3. Federal Allowable Pollutant Concentration Increases Under PSD Regulations

Pollutant	Averaging Time	Maximum Allowable Concentration ($\mu g/m^3$)		
		Class I	Class II	Class III
PM_{10}	Annual	4	17	34
	24-hour	8	30	60
SO_2	Annual	2	20	40
	24-hour	5	91	182
	3-hour	25	512	700
NO_2	Annual	2.5	25	50

Source: Title 40 CFR Part 51.
$\mu g/m^3$ = Micrograms per cubic meter

Florida has a statewide air quality-monitoring network that is operated by both state and local environmental programs (FDEP, 2003). The air quality is monitored for carbon monoxide, lead, nitrogen dioxide, ozone, particulate matter, and sulfur dioxide. The monitors tend to be concentrated in areas with the largest population densities and not all pollutants are monitored in those areas. The air quality monitoring network is used to identify areas where the ambient air quality standards are being violated and plans are needed to reduce pollutant concentration levels to be in attainment with the standards. Also included are areas where the ambient standards are being met but plans are necessary to ensure maintenance of acceptable levels of air quality in the face of anticipated population or industrial growth.

The end-result of this attainment/maintenance analysis is the development of local and statewide strategies for controlling emissions of criteria air pollutants from stationary and mobile sources. The first step in this process is the annual compilation of the ambient air monitoring results, and the second step is the analysis of the monitoring data for general air quality exceedances of the NAAQS as well as pollutant trends. Currently, the state of Florida is attainment for all criteria pollutants.

Regulatory Comparisons

In order to evaluate the air emissions and their impact to the overall region of influence (ROI), emissions associated with the construction activities were compared to the total emissions on a pollutant-by-pollutant basis for the ROI's 1999 NEI data. Potential impacts to air quality are then identified as the total emissions of any pollutant that equals 10 percent or more of the ROI's emissions for that specific pollutant. The 10 percent criteria approach is used in the General Conformity Rule as an indicator for impact analysis for non-attainment and maintenance areas and although the entire state of Florida is attainment, the General Conformity Rule's impact analysis was utilized to provide a consistent approach to evaluating the impact of construction emissions.

To provide a conservative evaluation, the impacts screening in this analysis used a more restrictive criteria than required in the General Conformity Rule. Rather than comparing emissions from construction activities to regional inventories (as required in the General Conformity Rule), emissions were compared to the individual counties potentially impacted, which is a smaller area.

The EPA promulgated the general conformity regulation which requires that federal agencies and departments cannot support or approve an action that does any of the following:

- Causes or contributes to new violations of any standard in any area;
- Increases the frequency or severity of an existing violation of any standard; or
- Delays timely attainment of any standard, required interim emission reduction, or other milestones.

The general conformity rule ensures that federal actions conform to the appropriate SIPs and sets forth the requirements a federal agency must comply with to make a conformity determination. General conformity requirements apply only to federal actions in nonattainment or maintenance areas. A conformity analysis is not required in attainment areas outside of maintenance areas. In nonattainment or maintenance areas, a conformity analysis is required if a federal action satisfies one of the following two conditions:

- The action's direct and indirect emissions have the PTE of one or more of the six criteria pollutants at or above emission rates shown in Table B-4.
- The action's direct and indirect emissions of any criteria pollutant represent 10% of a nonattainment or maintenance area's total emissions inventory for that pollutant.

Table B-4. General Conformity Rule

Pollutant		Emission Rate (tpy)
Ozone (VOCs or NO_x)		
	Serious Nonattainment areas	50
	Severe nonattainment areas	25
	Extreme nonattainment areas	10
	Other ozone nonattainment areas outside an ozone transport region	100
Marginal and moderate nonattainment areas inside an ozone transport region		
	VOC	50
	NO_x	100
CO: All nonattainment areas		100
SO_2 or NO_2: All nonattainment areas		100
PM_{10}		
	Moderate nonattainment areas	100
	Serious nonattainment areas	70
Pb: All nonattainment areas		25
Ozone (NO_x), SO_2 or NO_2: All maintenance areas:		100
Ozone (VOC)		

Table B-4. General Conformity Rule Cont'd

Pollutant		Emission Rate (tpy)
	Maintenance areas inside an ozone transport region	50
	Maintenance areas outside an ozone transport region	100
CO: All maintenance areas		100
PM_{10}: All maintenance areas		100
Pb: All maintenance areas		25

Project Calculations

Mobile Equipment

On-road Base Employee Commute Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT) is calculated with the following equation:

$$E_p = F*2*(N*COMDIST*(1-ONBASE)*WORKDAYS*EF_p/(454*2000)$$

Where:

N	=	Number of personnel realigned
F	=	Fraction of the year the personnel operate
COMDIST	=	One-way commute distance, miles, for off-base personnel
ONBASE	=	Fraction of personnel living on base
WORKDAYS	=	Number of work days per year, assumed to be 230
EF_p	=	Emission factor for pollutant, p, grams per mile. These factors were determined for total hydrocarbons (VOCs), CO, and NO_x for the chosen fleet mix.
2	=	Number of commutes per work day
454	=	Conversion factor from grams to pounds
2000	=	Conversion factor from pounds to tons

Source: U.S. Air Force, 2003

On-Road GOV VMT is calculated in the following manner:

$$E_p = N*F*GOVVMT*EF_p/(454*2000)$$

Where

N	=	Number of personnel realigned
F	=	Fraction of the year the personnel operate
GOVVMT	=	Per-employee VMT, miles/employee
EF_p	=	Emission factor for pollutant, p, grams per mile. These factors were determined for total hydrocarbons (VOCs), CO, and NO_x for the chosen fleet mix.
454	=	Conversion factor from grams to pounds
2000	=	Conversion factor from pounds to tons

Source: U.S. Air Force, 2003

Off-road base support vehicles are used at typical Air Force installations. There are many types of these vehicles, both gasoline and diesel fueled. Since specific numbers and types of vehicles for each base are difficult to obtain, emissions from this category are assumed to be proportional to personnel, with an emission factor derived from aggregate emissions from a typical base. Emissions are calculated using the following equation.

$$E_p = N*F*EF_p/2000$$

Where

N	=	Number of personnel realigned
F	=	Fraction of the year the personnel operate
EF_p	=	Per employee emission factor, lb. Total emissions for this category were derived from the 1992 emission inventory of March AFB and the total number of employees for 1992 at the base. The emission factors are as follows: SO_2, = 0.24, PM_{10} = 0.34, NO_x = 3.28, Co = 7.91, and VOC = 0.74.
2000	=	Conversion factor from pounds to tons

Source: U.S. Air Force, 2003

National Emissions Inventory

The National Emissions Inventory (NEI) is operated under the USEPA's Emission Factor and Inventory Group, which prepares the national database of air emissions information with input from numerous state and local air agencies, from tribes, and from industry. The database contains information on stationary and mobile sources that emit criteria air pollutants and hazardous air pollutants (HAPs). The database includes estimates of annual emissions, by source, of air pollutants in each area of the country on an annual basis. The NEI includes emission estimates for all 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. Emission estimates for individual point or major sources (facilities), as well as county level estimates for area, mobile, and other sources, are available currently for years 1996 and 1999 for criteria pollutants and HAPs (USEPA, 1999).

Criteria air pollutants are those for which the USEPA has set health-based standards. Four of the six criteria pollutants are included in the NEI database.

Carbon Monoxide (CO)

Nitrogen Oxides (NO_x)

Sulfur Dioxide (SO_2)

Particulate Matter (PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$)

The NEI also includes emissions of Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs), which are ozone precursors, emitted from motor vehicle fuel distribution and chemical manufacturing, as well as other solvent uses. VOCs react with nitrogen oxides in the atmosphere to form ozone. The NEI database defines three classes of criteria air pollutant sources.

- Point sources - stationary sources of emissions, such as an electric power plant, that can be identified by name and location. A "major" source emits a threshold amount (or more) of at least one criteria pollutant and must be inventoried and reported. Many states also inventory and report stationary sources that emit amounts below the thresholds for each pollutant.
- Area sources - small point sources such as a home or office building, or a diffuse stationary source, such as wildfires or agricultural tilling. These sources do not individually produce sufficient emissions to qualify as major sources. Dry cleaners are one example, i.e., a single dry cleaner within an inventory area typically will not qualify as a point source, but collectively the emissions from all of the dry cleaning facilities in the inventory area may be significant and therefore must be included in the inventory.
- Mobile sources - any kind of vehicle or equipment with a gasoline or diesel engine; airplane; or ship.

The main sources of criteria pollutant emissions data for the NEI are:

- For electric generating units - USEPA's Emission Tracking System/Continuous Emissions Monitoring Data (ETS/CEM) and Department of Energy fuel use data.
- For other large stationary sources - state data and older inventories where state data was not submitted.
- For on-road mobile sources - the Federal Highway Administration's (FHWA's) estimate of vehicle miles traveled and emission factors from the USEPA's MOBILE Model.
- For non-road mobile sources - USEPA's NONROAD Model.
- For stationary area sources - state data, USEPA-developed estimates for some sources, and older inventories where state or USEPA data was not submitted.

State and local environmental agencies supply most of the point source data. USEPA's Clean Air Market program supplies emissions data for electric power plants.

REFERENCES

40 CFR 51, Code of Federal Regulations, Title 40, Part 51, www.access.gpo.gov/nara/cfr/cfr-retrieve.html#page1

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————, 2003. Florida Department of Environmental Protection, State Air Monitoring Reports. Ad Hoc Air Monitoring Report 2000 – 2004. http://www.dep.state.fl.us/air/ozone/RollingAttain.asp.

U.S. Air Force, 2003. U.S. Air Force Air Conformity Applicability Model Technical Documentation, Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence. May 2003.

U. S. Environmental Protection Agency, 1990. Draft New Source Review Workshop Manual: Prevention of Significant Deterioration and Nonattainment Permitting, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards. October.

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APPENDIX C

BRAC GUIDANCE

BRAC GUIDANCE

The following documents can be found on the enclosed CD. These documents can also be viewed online at: http://www.dod.mil/brac/vol_I_parts_1_and_2.html.

Department of Defense, Base Closure and Realignment Report, Volume I, Part 1 of 2: Results and Process, May 2005

Department of Defense, Base Closure and Realignment Report, Volume I, Part 2 of 2: Detailed Recommendations, May 2005

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APPENDIX D

AGENCY CORRESPONDENCE AND PUBLIC NOTIFICATION

From: Milligan, Lauren [Lauren.Milligan@dep.state.fl.us]
Sent: Thursday, November 02, 2006 12:17 PM
To: Chavers Thomas L CIV USAF 96 CEG/CEVSP
Cc: Reina Marisol A CIV USAF 96 CEG/CEVSP; Rowland Randall CIV USAF 96 CEG/CEV; Koralewski, Jason M.
Subject: RE: DTRA CZMA
Larry:

Thank you for the info – I concur with Bob's note below that the proposed action is covered under the Procedural Negative Determination and no further state review is necessary. ☺

Lauren P. Milligan, Environmental Manager
Florida State Clearinghouse
Florida Department of Environmental Protection
3900 Commonwealth Blvd, M.S. 47
Tallahassee, FL 32399-3000
ph. (850) 245-2170
fax (850) 245-2190

From: Chavers Thomas L CIV USAF 96 CEG/CEVSP [mailto:thomas.chavers@eglin.af.mil]
Sent: Tuesday, October 31, 2006 10:57 AM
To: Milligan, Lauren
Cc: Reina Marisol A CIV USAF 96 CEG/CEVSP; Chavers Thomas L CIV USAF 96 CEG/CEVSP; Rowland Randall CIV USAF 96 CEG/CEV; JASON.M.KORALEWSKI@saic.com
Subject: FW: DTRA CZMA

Lauren
I am forwarding you a copy of the FONSI for the Environmental Assessment (EA) for the "*Relocation of the National Command Region Conventional Armament Research Group of the Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA)*". Please review and determine if the EA needs to be forwarded to your office for review. I am also providing you with our Natural Resources Branch's comments concerning their determination that this project meets the Procedural Negative Determination Agreement under the Federal Coastal Management Program (FCMP).

Thanks
Larry Chavers
Eglin NEPA Program Manager
850-882-1805

From: Miller Bob CIV USAF 96 CEG/CEVSNW
Sent: Friday, October 06, 2006 7:21 AM
To: Chavers Thomas L CIV USAF 96 CEG/CEVSP
Subject: DTRA CZMA

Larry

Here is some verbiage for your letter to the State concerning this project. We feel that this project falls under the constraints of the Procedural Negative Determination Agreement that Eglin has made with the FDEP to comply with the Coastal Zone Management Act.

The proposed action would occur within the interior or within the 5-foot line of a building without changing the land use or use of the existing building. Therefore, Eglin AFB has determined that this activity is compliant with the Federal Coastal Management Program (FCMP) under section 2. a. (1) of the Procedural Negative Determination Agreement (PNDA) as agreed upon by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP), the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) and Eglin AFB, signed 3 March 2006.

Bob Miller
Endangered Species Biologist
Natural Resources Branch
Eglin AFB
107 Highway 85 North
Niceville, FL 32578
850-883-1153
bob.miller@eglin.af.mil

Public Notification

In compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act, Eglin Air Force Base announces the availability of the Draft Environmental Assessment and Finding of No Significant Impact for RCS 06-441, Environmental Assessment for the Relocation of the National Command Region Conventional Armament Research Group of the Defense Threat Reduction Agency to Eglin AFB, Fla., for public review.

The Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA) proposes the renovation of the third floor of Building 13(A) to house the DTRA National Command Region Conventional Armament Research Group. This facility is located near the intersection of Sixth Street and Eglin Parkway on Eglin AFB. The proposed renovation would begin during the spring of 2007. The Proposed Action is needed to support the implementation of the decisions finalized in the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission's 2005 Final Report. The current Proposed Action must be implemented in accordance with the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 Public Law (101-510 Section [Sec.] 2905, as amended).

Your comments on this Draft EA are requested. Letters or other written or oral comments provided may be published in the Final EA. As required by law, comments will be addressed in the Final EA for the Relocation of the National Command Region Conventional Armament Research Group of the Defense Threat Reduction Agency and made available to the public. Any personal information provided will be used only to identify your desire to make a statement during the public comment period or to fulfill requests for copies of the Final EA or associated documents. Private addresses will be compiled to develop a mailing list for those requesting copies of the Final EA. However, only the names and respective comments of respondent individuals will be disclosed. Personal home addresses and phone numbers will not be published in the Final EA.

Copies of the Draft Environmental Assessment and Finding of No Significant Impact may be reviewed at the Fort Walton Beach Public Library, 185 SE Miracle Strip Parkway, Fort Walton Beach, Fla., 32548-6614 and the Niceville Library, 206 N Partin Drive, Niceville, Fla., 32578-1244. Copies will be available for review from Oct. 30, through Nov. 15, 2006. Comments must be received by Nov. 17, 2006.

For more information or to comment on the Proposed Action, contact Mr. Mike Spaits, 96 CEG/CEV-PA, by mail: 501 DeLeon Street, Suite 101, Eglin AFB, Fla., 32542-5133, or email: spaitsm@eglin.af.mil, or telephone: (850) 882-2878, or Fax: (850) 882-6284.

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Public Notification

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